The Weekly Post.

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MILES KEOGH'S HORSE.

On the bluff of the Little Big Horn,
At the close of a woful day,
Custer and his Three Hundred
In death and silence lay.

Three hundred to three thousand!
They had bravely fought and bled;
For such is the will of Congress
When the White Man meets the Red.

The White men are ten millions,
The thrittiest under the sun:
The Reds are fifty thousands,
And warriors every one.

So Custer and all his fightingmen
Lay under the evening skies,
Staring up at the tranquil heaven
With wide, accusing eyes.

And all that stood at noonday
In that fiery scorpion ring,
Miles Keogh's horse at evening
Was the only living thing.

Alone from that field of slaughter,
Where lay the three hundred slain,
The horse Comanche wandered,
With Keogh's blood on his mane.

And Sturgis issued this order,
Which future times shall read,
While the love and honor of comrades
Are the soul of the soldier's creed.

He said:
Let the horse Comanche,
Henceforth till he shall die,
Be kindly cherished and cared for
By the Seventh Cavalry.

He shall do no labor; he shall never know
The touch of spur or rein;
Nor shall his back be ever crossed
By living rider again,

And at regimental formation
Of the Seventh Cavalry,
Comanche, draped in mourning and led
By a trooper of Company I,
Shall parade with the regiment!

Thus it was
Commanded, and thus done,
By order of General Sturgis, signed
By Adjutant Garlington.

Even as the sword of Custer,
In his disastrous fall,
Flashed out a blaze that charmed the world,
And glorified his pall.

This order, issued among the gloom
That shrouds our Army's name,
When all foul beasts are free to rend
And tear its honest fame.

Shall prove to a callous people
That the sense of a soldier's worth,
That the love of comrades, the honor of arms,
Have not yet perished from earth.

—From the February Atlantic.

NUNS OF MT. CARMEL.

The Austerities Practised by Sisters of the Order in New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.

To join the order of the nuns of Mt. Carmel is considered one the greatest sacrifices that a Catholic young lady can make. The order is divided into the calceated or "shod," and discalceated, of unshod," branches. The latter is by far the most rigorous, and its members are but few. There are but three convents of the latter in the United States—one at Baltimore, one at St. Louis, and one at New Orleans. The one at Baltimore was established as far back as 1790. The St. Louis institution was founded in 1863. Shortly after its opening Miss Roman, a niece of ex-Governor Roman of this city, entered the order. This young lady was one of the belles of the Creseent City. Her beauty, her wealth and her brilliant conversational powers rendered her an ornament to society. The love of God, however was stronger within her than that of either pleasure or social position, and she renounced all the charms of society for the ostere life and solitude of the convent. In 1877 she returned to her native city, together with Sisters Marguerite, Dolorosa, and Gertrude, with the intention of founding a convent here. They first established themselves in a private residenee on Ursulines street. Finding it inadequate to their purpose they removed to the present building on Barracks, between Rampart and Burgundy streets. In buying it they incurred a heavy debt, which has been a burden ever since.

A low flight of steps leads to the entrance. One of the "out" or mendicant nuns answers to the bell. The first object that strikes the eye of the visitor is an etagere, on which are exhibited beautiful specimens of the faney work of the sisters. These are sold to visitors and help to support the institution. Two facts attract the attention immediately. These are the perfect cleanliness of everything and the complete silence that resigns. The furniture is rough and very plain, but the neatness of arrangement prevents one from noticing its simplicity at first. In the hall there are two doors opposite each other One of these opens into the chapel, the largest visible room. The hangings of the altar are the only things in the whole building which approach in any way to richness. On one side of the altar is a child's crib, artistically adorned, on which lies the figure of a babe, wrought in wax by one of the nuns. On the other side of the alter there is a grated window which is covered by a perforated screen. It is behind these that the sisters listen to the services which are read every morning by their chaplain, Father Roydhaus, of the Society of Jesus. Near this is another window through which the sisters receive the holy sacrament. On that occasion the parts of their faces above the mouth are closely veiled.

The other door in the hall leads into a small reception room which opens into several other rooms of similar dimensions. The principal feature of the first room spoken of is a large window barred, and covered with the same sort of perforated screen as that in the chapel. Taking a seat in front of this window one will hear the tones of a voice coming from behind the screen. No form can be observed. The voice belongs to Mother Theresa, formerly Miss Roman. No member of the outside world has seen her face since her stay in the convent. Those who saw her on her arrival in New Orleans describe her as a lady of commanding presence, tall, and inclining to corpulency.

Neither she nor any of her companions, with the exception of the mendicant nuns, ever step across the the boundary of this alcove, and therefore no idea can be formed of the inner surroundings. There is a garden which the sisters cultivate in connection with the building. It is raised several feet from the ground, and presents a very pretty appearance.

The mode of life prescribed by the order is very severe and self-denying. They take but six hourssleep and devote over eight hours to penance and prayer. These eight hours are taken up by the regularly prescribed prayers, but besides these private prayers are said. The latter are often accompanied by self-imposed hardships. The dress of the nuns is very simple. The clothing is of coarse wool, The hood is composed of linen. A sandal of coarse sack-cloth is worn on the feet. The food is very simple, as no meat or anything prepared with fat is tasted. There are but two meals taken a day—one called dinner, at 11 A. M., and a collation at 6 P. M. These rules do not apply to the mendicant sisters, who are allowed to partake of meat and wear shoes. The hours not given to sleep and prayer they devote to manuel labor.

No wonder that an order that imposes so many hardships can find so few members. Since its establishment here but four have joined, making the total number of occupants eight. These are Sisters Sophie, Xavier, Francois, and Claire. The latter three are "out" or mendicant sisters. Sister Sophie is Miss Freret, a member of the ancient and well known family of this city.

Tennyson and His Family.

[London letter to San Francisco Chronicle.]

If he had been fonder of and more familiar with drawing-rooms, he would have looked trimmer, neater and younger than he does now. But I dare say that he is satisfied with Alfred Tennyson just as he is, for self-satisfaction is one of his conspicuous traits. He is a charming poet, but by no means a charming man, unless to a very small circle of his intimates and admirers.

He belongs to a tuneful family. His father was George Clayton Tennyson, a Lincolnshire clergyman, more remarkable for size and physical energy than intellectnal gifts; but several of his brothers—there were twelve children in all—were clever verse-makers at a very early age, and he seems, therefore, to have come honestly by his singing qualities. He is not, as many bards have been, a child of the people. He is of renowned lineage, and prides himself upon it, even if he does strike occasional democratic strains, as in "Locksley Hall." He claims to be, and is, no doubt, descended from the ancient Norman family of D'Enycourt, his uncle, Charles Tennyson, having gone so far as to ask permission to add D'Eyncourt to his name, which he obtained, and was made snobbishly happy thereby.

The Tennyson children seem to have had very decided scribbling tendencies. It is asserted that the whole dozen wrote stories and rhymes in the parsonage at Somersly, where they were born, so that nothing better could be expected than that one of them should prove to be a celebrated poet. The three eldest sons graduated at Cambridge. Frederic won the prize for a Greek poem; Alfred in his twentieth year, received the Chancellor's medal for "Timbuctoo"—a poem of some 300 blank-verse lines, and about the same time the twain published for private circulation a small volume entitled "Poems by Two Brothers." Charles, the other brother, assumed orders; was made Vicar of Grasby, and on inheriting a handsome estate through his parental grandmother, took her family name, Turner. Ample means prevented him from inky continuance; but Frederic, when he was past forty, published a collection of poems, "Days and Hours."

Tennyson is in his mode of composition the very reverse of rapid or inspired. He wreaks himself on expression, spending hours sometimes on a single line. As an example, he is reported to have written "Come into the Garden, Maud," in his poem of "Maud," entirely over fifty times, and to have occupied three whole days on six of the lines. No poet has ever worked harder or more faithfully, and he never assumes to have done anything in a fine frenzy, which indeed, he censures and ridicules as a pretence of mediocre minds. He holds that genius can accomplish nothing without work; that everything famous in literature is the result of great labor. His tastes are domestic. He is fond of home and family, though he is likewise fond of nature, taking many long solitary rambles on the Isle of Wight, where he has lived ever since his marriage, making studies of earth and sky to be used in his poems.

He may be pronounced very professional. Nobody admires his poetry more than he himself, and he is very much addicted to talk about it. He does not sink the shop when he has anybedy to listen to him whom he imagines to be appreciative.

Tennyson is a genuine type of John Bull. He has virtues and defects inextricably mixed, and one of his defects is inexcusable rudeness; another is prodigious egotism. He is an illustrious poet, but he is full to the lips of vanity, and is capable on small provocation of becoming a colossal bore.

A Sermon for All Mankind.

[Detroit Free Press.]

I have found in myself a strong tendency to personal dislike to strangers. It is not difficult to recall the faces of men whom I have met on common ground, and to whom, without provocation, I have felt stirred in angry resistance. There was a man who used to frequent one of my daily resorts. I rarely heard him speak, but to my confidential companions I habitually spoke of him as The Assassin. If ever man wore a murderer's countenance he did. His brow was dark and lowering; his eyes were baleful; his figure was squat, and his motions were feline. He carried an habitual frown, and his whole bearing was singularly repulsive to me. I must have felt thus towards him for six months, until one raw winter morning I saw him carrying a heavily laden basket along a squalid street. He had lost none of his baleful influence over me, and, without knowing or asking myself why, I followed him to his destination. It was a house in which lived a widow whom I chanced to know, and whose children had been sometimes for days with insufficient food, and often the house was fireless. The basket that my Assassin carried contained a generous donation of necessaries, and from that time until the spring buds gave promise of a betterment of the widow's state he kept her well supplied with food and fuel whenever her own resources fell short. My God! I did not know it then, but that which I had mistaken for a frown was the involuntary Expression of a pain from a disease that never left him until he died. He was a railroad conductor who had been discharged because he could not resist an appeal from the poor for free transportation. I wish that I had never called him The Assassin, for no more cruel injustice could have been done a fellow-creature who strove with all his might against his own painful afflictions to salve and soothe the hurts of other suffering ones.

YOUNG Mr. Browning, son of the poet, is busy painting a large and elaborate picture of an Antwerp scene for the Royal academy exhibition.

[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

A PLEA FOR IRELAND.

MINNIE J. OWREY

America, across the sea,
A sister lies in sore distress,
Her people humble though they be
Bowed down with famine's bitterness,
Are still your kin, so ope your heart,
A generous one for the oppressed—
And give them freely of your store
From off your fruitful breast.

Oppression, hunger, tyrant's claim
That tried to crush their faith in God
From out their midst, yet this shall live
Long as shall smile the sod.

For in your own fair breadth, my land,
So many of her sons have striven
To crown your stately brow, with wealth,—
Their blood for freedom's cause have given.
And heart of heart, and hand of hand
Through every shade of good or ill,
Though aliens from their father's land,
Their love is with her still.

And as the mighty cry for bread,
Comes o'er the sea, a thousand take
The story of her wrongs anew,
And freely give for pity's sake.
Where is the heart that does not throb
In generous sympathy, to-day,
With those whose hope has long since died
Beneath oppression's sway.

America, across the sea
A sister lies in sore distress
So give her freely of your store
Withhold not gold, nor tenderness.
It is a mighty wail she sends—
The aged and infants join the cry—
From out their hovels cold, it comes
"Help us, Oh sister, or we die."

NELLIE'S LEAP-YEAR PROPOSAL.

"Really, Catharine, I don't wonder at Mary's surprise at your behavior. You forgot that you are Frank's widow. You are too forward."

I hesitated a moment, really anxious to keep my temper; for I was Frank's widow, and the speaker was his mother.

"Forward!" cried Mary. "Indeed, you would have been shocked last night, mother. There was Mr. Vance urging her to sing, and acting as if Herbert Halstead was her only friend, when it was only as a married woman——"

"Yes," interrupted Julia. "I think, mother, if you can't make Kate realize that she is married, with a daughter nearly six years of age, you had better——"

"Send me away," I broke in, unable longer to control myself, "it's not the first time that hint has been thrown out, and if it were not for little Nellie, poor child, I would go away to earn my living at once. You drive me desperate, I declare I will marry again, and get rid of all this——" and then I burst into tears.

"Marry again! How will you do it? Oh, yes! a good joke!" cried Julia, with a shrug at my tears. "Don't you see, Mary, it's leap year!" and she laughed derisively.

"Who'll you ask?" sneered Mary. "Herbert Halstead? Julia, you'd better look out"

"You may sneer," I cried, checking my tears, I was now thoroughly angry. "But I tell you, if no one would ask me to marry him, I believe I should ask Mr. Halstead, and—he'd have me!"

I had fairly taken up their own weapons of personalities which I scorned. The moment after, ashamed of myself, I ran to my room to put on my bonnet and get out of the house. I looked in the glass, as I put the crape bonnet, with its widow's cap and heavy veil on my head. I saw a face to which black was very becoming, though it was not a remarkably pretty face. It looked not more than twenty-five, some say not more than twenty; but I was really over twenty-four. Married at eighteen to Frank Stevens, I had been a petted wife for four years, now a widow of two. The thought of the happiness of the four and the loneliness of the two, as I looked at the face surrounded by crape, made the tears come again; but I brushed them away resolutely and went out, knowing that a brisk walk would do me more good than anything else. I went out without my darling, my inseparable companion, my little baby girl, Nellie. This alone showed how troubled I was. Truth to tell, I was too angry to trust myself with the little one, who might have asked to have our conversation explained, for she had been in the room at the time. I could only hope that at five years old a child did not understand me.

Soon after I left, my mother-in-law and her daughters went out for a ride. They invited Nellie to go, but she feeling, perhaps, that they had not treated mama well, refused. Soon the front door-bell rang, and like all children, Nellie must run to see who is there. She managed to open the door herself, and there stood her prime favorite among the gentlemen that visited the house, Mr. Halstead, or as she had called him since her baby-hood, Uncle Herbert. He had been her father's chum and dearest friend and loved the child for Frank's sake.

"Ladies home, Nell?"

"I'm home," she said, "and I dess mama 'll be in soon."

"Very well. Let's go in the parlor and have a chat."

Nellie sat in his lap, discussing the merits of cocoanut cakes and sugar almonds a little while; but suddenly dropping her candies in her lap, she asked, "What's leap—leap—leap, I fordet. Do you know what's it?"

"Leap? leap frog? leap year? Is that it?"

"Yes. What is it?

"Why, it's a year when you ladies can ask the gentlemen to marry you. But you see, Nellie, you're too young—or wouldn't you ask me?"

"Oh, no! I wouldn't ask you. Mamma's going to ask you."

The young man nearly dropped the child, and then folded her close to him, lest perhaps he should forget her again. "What do you mean, darling?" he asked, "Now think, Nellie, but don't tell Uncle Herbert anything of your own make up."

"Oh, no! really, truly, bless me, she's alive—isn't that what you say when you are true? "Well!"—the little tot gave a long sigh and paused, Herbert not daring to interrupt her, lest she should see his anxiety, and miniature woman that she was, should refuse to satisfy him.

"Well!" she repeated, "you see they does scold mamma, so they does. To-day morning they maked mama cry, to-morrow (she would call everyday tomorrow) they scolded her again because she wouldn't sing, and then they said she was fordard. "What's fordard?"

"Forward indeed!" ejaculated Herbert, under his breath. "If it had been some others now. But Nellie, how about leap year?"

"Oh, yes! I most fordet, didn't I? Well, you see, mamma said—but, oh, Uncle Herbert I never showed you my two weenie new little kittens! They's only little sings, wivout eyes. Come out to the piazza and I'll show yon."

It was no use to be impatient. The young man knew the child too well for that, and so they went out and inspected the kittens. Then he tried to coax Nellie back to the subject.

"Oh, I fordot!" she said. "Only they made mamma say—"

"What did they say, darling? I'll give you a big doll—"

"With real hair?"

"Yes, yes! Real hair and eyes, and—oh, nothing. But did they say I wanted to marry—"

"They say mamma wasn't a girl, and she was old; and mamma said— oh, there's mamma. Mamma didn't you ask Uncle Herbert to marry you? He wants to know."

I had come in, looking for the child, and that was the speech I heard. I felt ready to sink with mortification.

"Kate, darling, can't I hope you'll let me ask? You must know that I hoped, when these (touching my veil and black dress) were put aside, that I could ask you to let me care for you, and at once. Come, darling," as I hid my face in my hands. "You've asked me to marry you; and I must name the day; and I say now, at once. Let's give them a good thorough suprise. I can guess how they've treated you. Come, now, get ready this fairy, this blessed little darling, that has brought me my happiness, and we'll go to your own minister."

I tried to refuse, but I was so weary of living with mother-in-law, that at last we three shipped out of the house; and dear Dr. S——, who had baptized me, married me to Frank, and knew Herbert well, married us.

We drove back and reached the front door as the family were turning. Julia, who would appropriate Hetbert, stepped forward.

"Good evening, Mr. Halstead. So you met Kate on the steps? Strange!"—with a glance at me, as if I had planned to meet him.

"Not at all, Miss Julia," said Herbert, "My wife and I just call in to receive your congratulations and to leave little Midget here for a few days."

No tableau I have ever seen was half so comical as the one those three made. I really felt for Julia, for I knew she cared for Herbert. She gained self-possession quickly, and congratulated me, whispering, as she kissed me, "So you asked him?"

My husband heard and answered.

"No, Miss Julia, she did not ask me. Through other means, thank God, I learned the one I loved was unhappy; and, as I hoped, for more than a year past, to soon ask her to be my wife, I persuaded her to marry me at once. Leap year privileges are still open for those who choose to use them."

We are quite an old married couple now; for three years have passed, but Herbert and I still often laugh over Nellie's leap year proposal.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

[From the London Daily News.]

It is not of the experiments of scientific chemists that the public need beware in the matter of artificial gems, but of the cunning workmen of Paris, Brussels and the purlieus of Soho, London. It is not pretended that any serious frauds are perpetrated by the aid of the well-known "strass" or "paste" diamonds, a recognized article of commerce in this as in the last century, and worn, even by day, by many vain persons in apparent unconsciousness that their harmless deception is easily detected in sunlight by the naked eye. Sham rubies and emeralds made of "strass," colored with purple of cassius or oxide of copper, and sapphires owing their hue to oxide of cobalt, are also not apt to deceive any but the most unpracticed eye; so the lapidary who works "with intent to deceive" makes him a "doublet" or "triplet," the latter being considered the highest form of his peculiar art. The "triplet" is in fact a sandwich stone, of which the outer slices are made of rock crystal and the middle piece of colored glass or composition. The emerald or sapphire thus constructed is of fine color, and, when mounted, likely to impose upon all but experts. In mounting his sham sapphire, which may be worth from thirty to fifty shillings, the workman conceals the double joint at the "girdle" of the stone and thus presents two surfaces, both of which resist the file—the common test of precious stones among those least acquainted with them. When the sapphire is set in the middle of a ring the too cunning operator sets a real diamond worth four or five pounds on either side of it. Having now laid out £12 or £14 upon his venture, he betakes himself to the seaside, if it be summer time, or to a country town in winter, and, finding himself suddenly short of money, essays to dispose of his ring, which, it is unnecessary to say, was given him by his mother. He undergoes great grief at being compelled to part with such a precious relic, but has no choice, and therefore confides it to a newly-made friend—who thinks it a bargin to get a ring worth £80 for £40—or else tries his hand on the more difficult personage, the country pawnbroker, who, seeing the diamonds to be real, and having tested the sapphire, is now and then taken in by the reduced foreign gentlemen, the exile in temporary straits, or by his more flashy English confederate. Tricks of this kind have made timorous people shy of all precious stones but diamonds, which not many years ago were frequently bought as a safe and portable investment. But since the influx of African diamonds some of which are of such fine size and quality as to sell for £3,000 or £4,000 apiece, the confidence of investors has received a rude shock, and purchases are not likely to be accelerated until the fear of the last chemical discovery has passed away. Yet, should even the particles made by Mr. MacTear prove as good as he thinks them, the value of fine gems is not likely to be affected, unless indeed he should succeed in excelling the experiments of Wohler and Deville, not only as to quality but as to size.

TRUST.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A picture memory brings to me:
I look across the years and see
Myself beside my mother's knee.

I feel her gentle hand restrain
My selfish moods, and know again
A child's blind sense of wrong and pain.

But wiser now, a man gray grown,
My childhood's needs are better known,
My mother's chastening love I own.

Gray grown, but in our Father's sight
A child still groping for the light
To read His works and ways aright.

I bow myself beneath His hand:
That pain itself for good was planned,
I trust, but cannot understand.

I fondly dream it needs must be
That, as my mother dealt with me,
So with His children dealeth He.

I wait, and trust the end will prove,
That here and there, below, above,
The chastening heals, the pain is love!

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

BISHOP O'RIELLY expects $10,000 from his diocese for the relief of Ireland.

THE duty on men servants brought $730, to the British Treasury last year.

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID keeps nearly four thousand servants in Constantinople.

JOAQUIN MILLER is said to have made a small fortune by recent speculations in stocks.

SON-IN-LAW SARTORIS didn't like the third-term outlook and so sailed for England yesterday.

SENATOR SHARON indignantly declares that he has not yet drawn a cent of pay for the present Congress.

A SESSION of the Legislature extending to the full constitutional limit of 100 days is anticipated in California, and an extra session to follow it.

IT is denied that the Prince of Wales' son's have had their young and somewhat snubbed noses tattooed. In a frolic the midshipmen painted their noses to represent tattoo marks.

SUPERINTENDENT PILSBURY, of the Albany Penitentiary, has been asked to go to California and spend three or four months in the organization of prison management in that State.

IT is understood that the $100,000 in Louisiana bonds on which the State of New Hampshire has brought suit against Louisiana were transferred to that State by the individual owners for the purpose of making a test suit.

THE Divorce Committee in France has pronounced in favor of divorce for five year's desertion, divorce by mutual consent when the wife is turned forty-five and has been married above twenty years, and also for giving tribunals the option of appending divorce to a condemnation for fraud, indecency, or other offences against morality.

A CHICAGO man was told when he registered at a Council Bluff's hotel, that his wife was already there. He said t here must be a mistake, as he had left her at home only a few days before, and she had not said anything about a journey; but the clerk insisted that he knew her, and that she was in the house. The fact was that she had eloped.

THE leading members of the Comedie Francaise received, in 1879, as their respective shares of the profits, the following sums: Got, $14,000; Coquelin, $13,800; Delannay, $13,600; Febvre, Worms and Maubant: $12,000 each; Mille. Bernhardt, $12,400; Mille. Croizette, $11,000, and Mmes. Brohan, Favart and Jouassain, $12,000 each, Total, $88,800.

CALIFORNIA is thriving and happy—and a little boastful. Last year was the most prosperous in the history of the State, the exports including 2,000,000 gallons of wine and $20,000,000 of worth of wheat, although her distance from the world's markets makes her profit on the latter commodity small. There were built on her coasts 130 vessels, and the exports of gold and silver were $26,200,000.

WHEN in the famous naval engagement on Lake Erie, Commodore Perry was forced to leave his own ship and plant his flag on another, Isaac Pence boarded the Commodore's gig and sculled him through falling shot and rolling smoke to the place of refuge. Many years ago Isaac settled down as a blacksmith at New Lexington, Ohio, and there lived a useful life until last Friday, when he passed away.

COUNT ROCHAMBEAU, a descendant of Lafayette, has signified his intention of coming over to take part in the Yorktown centennial observance. The United States Government will send invitations to the French Government and to the French societies in New York to join in the national ceremonies. At least one French vessel and one French regiment will be at Yorktown to help the celebration out.

THE Columbia (S. C.) correspondent of the Charleston *News* says that, in view of the letter of Col. John C. Haskell, concerning Gen. Gary, the general opinion in that city is that Gen. Gary will now reveal all he knows about the campaign of 1876, regardless of whom it may involve, and that the disclosures which he says he can make will create dissension and confusion in the ensuing National and State canvass.

ST. LOUIS is ahead of Chicago—as a mining gulch. The Street Department has struck a silver mine while digging a sewer through O'Fallon-st. "Very rich Galena ores running fully 70 per cent. in lead, with a varying proportion of silver." The deposit lies in pockets, and the O'Fallonists are contemplating the propriety of staking out claims in their cellars and back yards. What has Chicago to say to this?

RICHMOND, Va., has a new daily paper called the *Commonwealth*, which starts out with the assertion that that part of Virginia, which claims it as a right of their own to pay back money they have borrowed, had rather go naked in this world, and beg the bread on which to eke out a precarious subsistence, than to admit under any pressure of circumstances whatever that Senator-elect William Malone can represent them anywhere on this earth.

THE King of the Belgians has conferred

CURRENT OPINION.

The State Press on Political and Home Matters.

GOWEN ON THE SUPREME COURT.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

There is one circumstance that gives color to this, (Gowen's) charge. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is known to be a frequent suitor in the courts of the Commonwealth, a constant litigant in the Supreme Court in some shape or another. And yet we know that some of the members of that Court receive and use from this company a free pass for themselves and their families, against the provisions of the Constitution which they have sworn to support, and in derogation of the dignity of a high office whose incumbent should not take a favor of money value from one of the parties to a suit that must be submitted to its adjudication.

A SON OF GOVERNOR FINDLAY.

[Forney's Progress.]

Among the Democratic candidates for Aldermen in the city of Philadelphia, at this February election, is Hon. John King Findlay, son of William Findlay, Governor of Pennsylvania, from 1817 to 1820 and in 1821 Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania for six years, and after that Treasurer of the United States mint at Philadelphia, by the appointment of President Jackson, He died at Harrisburg in the seventy-ninth year of his age at the residence of his great son-in-law, Governor Francis R. Shunk, on the 12th of November, 1846. The son of Governor Findlay, now on the Democratic ticket for Alderman, has filled many high positions, and is to-day one of our most honored citizens.

A GREENBACK CANDIDATE.

[Altoona Sun.]

The Greenbackers of Williamsport have nominated as their candidate for Mayor ex-Judge Samuel Linn. As Judge Linn is one of the most pronounced hard money Republicans in the State we take this action to be just a trifle inconsistent. But that is a small affair to the Greenbackers.

THEIR PEDIGREE.

[Bellefonte Watchman.]

Some fellow with considerable wit, and who seems to know all about them, has taken the pains to publish the pedigree of the various nags now on the Republican Presidential course. He hits the nail on the head every time, thus:

Ross Conkling—Sorrel horse; pedigree, by Vanity out of Conceit; sired by Swellhead out of Selfishness; owned by Mrs. Sprague; rider, Governor Cornell; weight, Lost Opportunities; colors, blood red.

Jim Blaine—Gray horse; pedigree, War Dance out of Bloody Shirt; sired by Demagogue out of Hate; owned by Credit Mobilier; rider, Railroad Jobs: weight, Spencer Carbines and Substitutes; colors, black with bloody edging.

John Sherman—Brown horse; pedigree, by Mad Wells out of Eliza Pinkston: sired by Bargain out of Fraud; owned by Louisiana Returning Board; rider, Radical Party; weight, New Orleans Custom House and Negro affidavits; colors, interchangeable to suit any vision.

Ulysses S. Grant—Roan horse; pedigree, by War Horse out of the Wilderness; sired by Opportunity out of Luck; owned by Rings and Ambition; rider, Babcock or Belknap; weight, Corruption and Cesarism; color, corn yellow.

AN ORGAN THAT HAS NO DECIDED OPINION.

[Cambria Freeman.]

THE PITTSBURGH POST insists that although the delegates from this county to the Democratic State Convention were instructed for Hancock, the people of the county, and certainly one of the delegates, are for Tilden. It is barely possible that THE POST in its blind devotion to Mr. Tilden, knows more about the weight of Democratic sentiment in Cambria than the Democrats of the county themselves do. There are a good many newspaper editors in this State who think they know all about the preferences of the Democracy in any given county for the Presidency, but they really don't know anything more about them than they do about the Choctaw language. This paper, for several good and sufficient reasons, is for Horatio Seymour, but we do not claim that the Democracy of the county are for him. They may be for Tilden, but no living man can speak knowingly on the subject, or they may prefer Hancock, or Bayard, or Thurman, or Hendricks One of the delegates, Mr. David Humphreys, may be a Tilden man, as THE POST avers, and it would be a strange thing if he like every other Democrat, had no preference among the different candidates. But if Mr. Humphreys was not instructed, he has too much political experience to espouse the cause of Tilden, or that of any other man, in the State Convention, unless he believed that his nomination was the best and strongest that could be made. We can say the same thing, we think, for Mr. John Somerville, the other delegate. Neither of them will rush to a conclusion without due consideration.

DECADENCE OF THE JUDICIARY.

[Williamsport Sun.]

There was a time in the history of this country when the decision of any Court of justice was accepted as final by the people of all parties and when once given it was satisfactory. Our judges were supposed to be—and they were—above partisanship. Since the Republican party came into power and manipulated the Courts in their own partisan interests, they have fallen into disrespect. The judges who sat on the Electoral Commission exhibited more of partisan bigotry than the politicians, and so we have gone on from bad to worse until the decision of a Court carries with it no more weight or influence than the declaration of a party platform. And now follows the Supreme Court of Maine with a decision which, in its somersault proclivities, would disgrace an ordinary partisan county Convention.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

[Erie Observer.]

The Democratic nomination is even more uncertain that the Republican: and not only is no man sure of it, but there is a strong probability that none of those who have been prominently named will be nominated. It requires two-thirds to make a nomination in the Convention, and it is possible, and even probable, that some new man like Parker of New Jersey or McDonald of Indiana, may be nominated unanimously, after the leading candidates have exhausted their strength and failed to get a two-third vote.

WHAT DEFEAT OF TILDEN MEANS.

[Philadelphia Commonwealth.]

To defeat of Mr. Tilden in the Convention would be much more unfortunate to the party than to Mr. Tilden. His defeat would be construed to mean that the Democratic party condones the electoral fraud of 1876, and thereby destroys the confidence of the people in a party as devoid of consistency and party principles. The Republicans are, of course, against the renomination of Tilden, but it is a well known fact that whenever the Republicans are allowed to manage the affairs of the Democrats, the Republicans gain, and the Democrats lose in proportion as eight stands to seven. The Presidential contest without Tilden named, is worse than the play of Hamlet with Hamlet out. When Gen. Jackson had a plurality of the electoral votes in 1824, but was defeated in the House of his friends through a combination of the Clay and Adams men, it obliterated the political star of Henry Clay, but it made Andrew Jackson President in 1828. A greater outrage, the fraud of 1876, should make Samuel J. Tilden President in 1880, and end the Republican party with its jobbery land grants, Shermans, Hayes' and Nancy Jenks'.

THE CAMBRIA COUNTY INSTRUCTIONS FOR HANCOCK.

[Johnstown Democrat.]

The instruction (for Hancock) moved and carried was an outrage upon the party. It is but the exposition of a minority of the Committee without any legitimate power or authority from the party. It is simply a wilful misrepresentation to accommodate Senator Wallace and a few "henchmen" in Blair County. It is not an expression of the body of the party of the county, who are with a singular unanimity in favor of Samuel J. Tilden, who triumphantly carried the Democracy of the Union through the Presidential contest of 1876, for the first time in twenty years; but who was cheated out of the office of President by fraud, forgery, bribery, and perjury. Now, by a like fraud, he is cheated out of the delegates from Cambria County. This fraud is little lese excusable than the fraud which cheated Mr. Tilden out of the Presidency by the 8 to 7. * * * There is no intention to nominate the gallant General Hancock, as there would be no hope of electing him; it is a very thin blind to give Hon. Wm. A. Wallace control of the State delegation to the National Convention.

THE HANCOCK BOOM.

[Philadelphia Commonwealth.]

General Hancock is spoken of, but what it means is not as yet developed, whether it is to keep the Pennsylvania delegation from voting for Mr. Tilden or some one else, or whether there is any sincerity in his support, time alone can tell. In the St. Louis Convention of 1876, General Hancock was used to keep the vote from Mr. Tilden, as well as Hendricks, and was precisely a similar position to that of John F. Hartranft, who was in the Republican Convention, a mere cat's paw for Cameron to keep the Pennsylvania delegation from voting for Blaine.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

A NEW station, to be known as Wilmerding, has been established west of Wall's on the Pennsylvania railroad.

MRS. KRIES, aged sixty years, wife of S. Kries, the brewer, at Emleuton, died on Friday morning while washing the dishes.

ANDREW MALATT, the negro, who is accused of the murder of Joseph Gibbs, at Johnstown, has been released on $3,000 bail.

THE clothing of Mrs. Frank Hill of Bradford, ignited at a stove on Monday, and the lady was horribly burned. She can not recover.

A MOVEMENT has been started at Locke Haven for the organization of a co-operative furniture company and the establishment of works on a large scale.

THE dwelling house of Wm. Worrel, a farmer living in East Finley township, Washington county, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss about $3,000.

THE good people of Franklin are excited over the discovery of the dead body of a young child which had been clandestinely buried in the cemetery. The indications are that it is a case of infanticide.

SUIT has been entered again st the Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company by the widow of Michael Kesslar, who, it will be remembered, was killed by a mine explosion in the Paintertown pit in December.

THE good people of Adams township, Cambria county, are suffering from typhoid fever. Eight members of Frank Rose's family of ten are down with the disease and the ninth member died on Friday night. Many other families are also grievously afflicted.

JOHN LOWE, an extensive coal operator died on Saturday at his residence in Lagrange, Jefferson county, Ohio, aged about sixty-six years. The deceased was the son of Jonathan Lowe, a soldier in the war of 1812, and was born in Bellvernon, Pa., from whence his father removed to Ohio and located in New Alexandria, Jefferson county.

OUR New Brighton correspondent writes us as follows: "In my communication to you on the 2d inst., in reference to Mr. Harrison's anti-temperance speech here on the 31st ult., you quote me as saying, 'He was on time, and spoke to an audience of twenty-one intemperance men,' &c. I said, or intended to say, 'twenty-one temperance men.' I am glad to say that not one advocate of intemperance was present. Only good, firm and true temperance men were there—except the speaker."

OUR New Brighton correspondent writes under date of February 2nd, as follows: "Several days notice was given here that a Mr. Harrison would deliver an anti-temperance lecture in Opera Hall, on Saturday night, 31st ult. He was on time and spoke to an audience of twenty-one intemperance men. No other persons were present. With twenty-four hours' notice Mrs. S. E. Russell of Chicago, or Mrs. Wittenmyer of Philadelphia, could have packed the same hall to hear an address on temperance. Mr. H. is considered a very able advocate of a very damnable cause by those who heard him."

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT KITTANNING.

The other day Thomas Hogue, a saloon keeper at Kittanning, attacked Charles Stewart and beat him over the head with some instrument supposed to be a sand bag as it bruised but did not cut. Stewart was picked up in an insensible condition, and found to be badly injured. There were deep wounds about the head and about the eyes, and he bled profusely. Hogue was arrested the next day and held for trial—on a charge of felonious assault. Stewart is still very low and at latest accounts was not expected to recover. Hogue supposed that he had ordered some beer which had really been ordered by another party who failed to pay for it.

A REAL CHILD WIFE.

A sensation was caused at Bradford Sunday forenoon by the sudden revelation that J. M. Jones had clandestinely married, a few weeks ago, Miss Eva Jacobs, a girl only thirteen years old. The mother fainted when it was made known to her, and is now in a precarious condition. The girl admitted the truth of the alliance, Jones having been sent for declared that he had married her, and commanded the girl to accompany him immediately. When the family attempted to interrupt him he drew his revolver and threatened to kill any one who interfered. Legal proceedings will forthwith be instituted against him by the enraged family.

MR. ROSWELL SMITH told a newspaper correspondent the other day that the editors of *Scribner's Magazine* have on hand manuscripts for which $15,172 55 have been paid, and the editors of *St. Nicholas* manuscripts for which $8,545 have been paid.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

THE GRASP OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

A case of very great importance is now before the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the right of one State (as trustee of certain bondholders), to sue another State for the recovery of the defaulting interest on such bonds. The Constitution, as originally adopted, would seem to authorize such proceeding, in defining the judicial power of the United States, "to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State;" but the third Congress in 1793, submitted this amendment, which was adopted:

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

This clearly takes away the right of a citizen of one State to sue another State; but in the case now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States the prohibition is evaded, and the important question is whether the Court will sustain the evasion. The case is that of the State of New Hampshire against the State of Louisiana, praying an injunction enjoining the State officers of Louisiana from paying out certain moneys in the State Treasury for any other purpose than the payment of interest on the State debt. It seems that New Hampshire, as trustee of certain of its citizens, has one hundred thousand dollars or more of disputed Louisiana bonds, upon which the latter State has defaulted in payment of the interest. The bonds are relics of the carpet-bag regime. The bill of complaint charges that the debt is a contract, and that Louisiana cannot violate this contract, and that the money collected to pay the interest on the debt must be applied to that specific purpose.

This is the first time that a State has brought suit against another State for breach of contract in non-payment of debt, and the result will be looked forward to with interest. If a State can be made to pay its debts by another State, through the Federal Courts, it will be a solution of repudiation difficulties, North and South, for there are repudiating States in both sections. Citizens of a State can transfer their bonds to their State Governments, and the State can sue the defaulting States in the Supreme Court and make them apply money in the Treasury in liquidation of the debt. That is, if the Supreme Court sustains the pending New Hampshire case. Minnesota in amount seems to lead the defaulting States of the Union. In 1858, it issued $2,275,000 in bonds due in 1883, and since the date of issue the State has defaulted in the payment of interest, and the feeling in the State, whenever the matter has been tested in the Legislature or by popular vote, has been overwhelmingly against paying a penny. The default, principal and interest, we suppose must now amount to between six and seven millions of dollars. These bonds are owned by citizens of other States, and if the Supreme Court sustains the New Hampshire claim against Louisiana, the Minnesota creditors will be quick to apply the remedy.

A novel idea suggested by this case, is how will the Supreme Court treat the State officers and Legislatures in case they refuse to make provision for the payment of the contested debt, under the order of the Court. We know very well how the Federal judiciary disposes of County Commissioners and City Councilmen when they are refractory in obeying the mandates of the Court. They fine and imprison them until they order a tax sufficient to meet the claim. Would the same remedy lie against a "sovereign" State, and if so, how much of its sovereignty would be left? It would be an amazing sight to see a State Legislature in the custody of a United States Marshal, for refusing to levy a tax to make payments decreed by the United States Courts. Yet, if the Supreme Court sustains the claim of New Hampshire as against Louisiana, and payment should be resisted as it probably would, in what way could the Supreme Court enforce its decision other than the way it now applies to city and county governments—that is by fine and imprisonment of the responsible parties, for refusing to obey the mandate of the Court.

—The transfer of cases from the State to the United States Courts has become a grievious oppression in the sparsely settled States of the West and South. It involves on suitors great expense, delays, and often defeats the ends of justice. This is especially the case where corporations, insurance, railroad and banking, are parties to the suit on one side and, as often happens, poor people on the other. A bill is now pending in Congress to remedy this state of affairs, by restricting the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts to the same class of cases that were authorized to be transferred prior to 1866, since which time their jurisdiction has been largely increased, and their expenses trebled; yet the pressure of their business is so great that a large increase of the Federal judiciary and the establishment of other tribunals, is pressed on Congress. The bill now before the House to restrict jurisdiction to its former limits, was introduced by Hon. R. W. TOWNSHEND of Illinois, and we refer to an interesting interview with him, in another column, explanatory of its purpose. The question is one of the utmost importance, and as Mr. TOWNSHEND'S shows, is becoming a leading one in some of the Western States.

A FEW CONSIDERATIONS.

Will five millions of Democratic voters permit JOHN KELLY to dictate the candidate for President?

Can any man be elected who may be nominated to conciliate JOHN KELLY—or for whom he expresses his preference?

Is it a sufficient reason to oppose TILDEN because JOHN KELLY is against him?

If this is done, is not JOHN KELLY the dictator for 1880, and may remain so the balance of his life?

Can the National Democracy afford the humiliation of setting aside Mr. TILDEN for no other reason than because JOHN KELLY so orders?

THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

The charges made by FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania bows before the controling influence of corporations, will not down by the usual palaver about the high character of the judges, etc. Mr. GOWEN is not the man to make allegations of this sort unless he has strong backing in the way of evidence, and having this he has the courage to proclaim the truth, and accept the consequences.

For some reason, the Supreme Court of this State no longer has the hold on the people or the legal profession it formerly had. Whether this is the long delayed result of the elective system we will not discuss; but it is certain that since the caucus and ring power, and the influence of corporations, have been brought into requisition to put mediocre men on the bench and retire jurists of high ability and unimpeachable integrity, the people have ceased to regard the Supreme Court with the reverence and confidence they formerly bestowed on it. A recent appointment by the Governor, of a corporation lawyer and representative of certain mining interests, in the place of Judge WOODWARD, one of the purest and ablest of Judges, has not helped to renew that confidence. The compulsory withdrawal from the bench of Chief Justice AGNEW, whose distinguished ability and independence gave the Court national weight, was a public misfortune, especially as his withdrawal was brought about by scheming politicians and combinations.

We appreciate the fact that this is a delicate question, but the decadence of the Court is none the less a topic of frequent and earnest discussion by lawyers and laymen of high intelligence. A member of the Court will be elected this fall and another next year, and the outcome of an agitation such as seems likely to follow Mr. GOWEN'S declarations, would naturally compel both parties to exercise extraordinary care in selecting candidates. That would be an important result, and a manifest advantage to the people. In the early days of the elective judiciary in Pennsylvania, the composition of the Court was cited in and out of the State, as an argument in support of the elective system. This is no longer the case, but a conclusion of an entirely different character is now frequently drawn.

THE total value of merchandise imported during the year 1879 was *eighty-two millions* more than in 1878, the figures being:

For 1878.....$431,817,483
For 1879..... 513,780,016

This increase has mainly been since the tide of prosperity turned, six months ago. The total exports of 1878 were $737,072,072; of 1879, $765,130,496. The increase was much greater in imports than in exports. If we keep on this way the balance of trade will be against us before the end of 1880. The importation of gold has already ceased. New York city during the month of January imported at the rate of a million dollars a day, and exported at the rate of one-third of a million a day. The Chicago *Tribune* cyphers out the course of the remarkable increase of exports in this way:

The home manufacturers have marked up the price of their fabrics and wares so high within the past six or eight months that it has become cheaper to import goods from abroad and pay cost of transportation and the enormous duties, than to buy the domestic products at the fancy and exorbitant prices the manufacturers have put upon their goods. Before long there will be a "smash" unless they mark them down again to some decent price. They are letting the home market slip out of their fingers by reason of their greed. All branches of the iron business have gone perfectly crazy in the prices they are charging the consumers. This sort of "booming" will shortly play out, and the sooner the better.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

GRANT'S friends are fixing the hoisting tackle to let him down easy. He will not cause serious contention in the party and is therefore out of the field. Wherefor those booms, and the wild goose chase to Mexico? The declination at San Francisco or Philadelphia would have meant something; but now it is a clear case of sour grapes.

THE South Carolina Legislature recently got a great deal of credit for a short session of thirty days, in which the business of the year was transacted; but it was not so economical after all, for by an error in the tax levy, which caused it to be declared unconstitutional, an extra session has been made necessary. As a rule haste in legislature is poor economy.

ON Tuesday last two attempts were made in the House of Representatives, by Mr. ATHERTON of Ohio, for the Committee on Public Buildings, to put through the bill to provide public buildings in Pittsburgh, for the use of the United States; but on both occasions there were objections, and the bill went over. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be constructed a suitable building at Pittsburgh, for the accommodation of the circuit and district courts of the United States, the customs officers, internal-revenue officers, the post-office, and any other offices of the General Government in said, city, at a cost not exceeding $750,000. We presume it will have to take its regular course on the calendar.

CONNECTICUT is about to indulge herself in another murder trial. Six months after the marriage of one RIDDLE, of Norwich, to a second wife, the body of his first was, at the suggestion of a colored man with whom he quarreled, disinterred and found to contain traces of arsenic. The difficult point in the case is to prove that RIDDLE administer the poison to her, and that she did not take it in medicine or commit suicide. However, it will probably keep the people of the State interested for several months. New England of late has been afflicted with a series of crimes, social in their character and some of them committed by clericals, which show a wider spread and deeper demoralization than the affrays and lynchings of which we have accounts from the West and South.

WE notice the tracks of Senator WALLACE in different parts of the State in reference to the coming Democratic State Convention, by anxious inquiries as to who the delegates are to be. This is his right and privilege, which he has never been slow to exercise since he has been in public life, but it is also the right of other Democrats to enquire into its meaning. There is no struggle for the State offices to be filled. We have not heard a name mentioned for the Supreme bench or the Auditor General, and the anxiety must therefore refer to the delegates to the National Convention. Who Senator WALLACE favors as Presidential candidate we are not informed; we only know he is and has been hostile to Mr. TILDEN for some personal reason which he does not choose to make public. Whether he will be able control the delegation to the coming Convention against Mr. TILDEN is yet to be determined. We do not believe he can. The people of the State are honestly against the fraud of '76 and for TILDEN in 1880.

AN appropriation has passed the House for $100,000 to erect a monument with suitable inscription, at Yorktown, Virginia, to commemorate the surrender of Earl CORNWALLIS and the British army to the American and French armies, on the 19th of October, 1881. A further sum of $20,000 is also appropriatad for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the centennial celebration, at Yorktown next year, of CORNWALLIS' surrender. It is probable the monument will be completed in time for the celebration of the centennial. This action is only carrying out a resolution of the Continental Congress which has slumbered for nearly a hundred years. On Monday, the 29th of October, 1881, adopted these rules:

Resolved, That the United States, in Congess assembled, will cause to be erected at York in Virginia, a marble column adorned with emblems of the alliance between the United States and His Most Christian Majesty, and inscribed with a succint narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis to his excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of America and France; to his excellency Count de Rochambeau, commanding the auxiliary troops of His Most Christian Majesty in America; and his excellency Count De Grasse, commanding-in-Chief the naval army of France in Chesapeake.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN in a recent speech before the House Committee of Commerce, intimated that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad corporation. Mr. GOWEN represents a rival company, and is not a disinterested although an intelligent witness. This community does not owe any respect to the majority of that body since its stump-speech opinion in favor of clamor and Philadelphia interests on the riot question. Fire will not burn out the conviction that if a similar condition of things had happened in Philadelphia, equally substantial excuses would have been furnished why that city should not pay the damages. In answer to a question from a member of the Committee Mr. GOWEN stated:

I have heard the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad stand in the Supreme Court and threaten that court with the displeasure of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company if it decided against it; and I can tell you all the blood in my body tingled with shame. And I can tell you—for I was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania—that if that Convention did anything effective, it was when it declared that the Supreme Court should not have jurisdiction in a criminal case; and, notwithstanding that the Constitution of the State contains that declaration, I have seen the judges of the Supreme Court lay their hands upon an indictment in a county court and hang it up—for what?

Mr. GOWEN is evidently hinting at Judge PAXON'S order in the Standard oil conspiracy cases.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE subscriptions for a monument in France for the late Prince Imperial are closed, having reached $40,000.

SPURGEON, GEORGE ELIOT, and Carl Rosa have been forbidden by their physicians to do any work at present.

ORVILLE GRANT, the brother of General Grant has left the leather business in Chicago and is now employed at the post-office of that city.

GENERAL GRANT expects to cruise among the West Indies in a naval vessel for a fortnight or so, bringing up at Vera Cruz about the 15th or 16th of February. General Patterson.

CHARLES DRUMMOND of Accomac county, Va., is 18 years old, 7 feet high, weighs 215 pounds; each foot is 16 inches long; his skin is as black as coal, and he eats 5 pounds of meat each day."

JOAQUIN MILLER will go on the stage this week for charity's sake. He will act the part of a California miner—a bold swaggerer of the Pacific coast—and will be loaded down with pistols, knives and money.

AN Indian at San Diego, California, was told that a voice through the telephone was that of the Great Spirit, and when it said, "Give up those stolen horses," he immediately confessed that he was a thief.

TWO miles of railroad have been built on the ice, crossing the St. Lawrence River at Montreal. The ties and stringers are laid flat, and then water is pumped between them to freeze, thus making a solid bed.

THE Presbyterian Union of Cleveland has voted that no Christian can consistently read Sunday newspapers, but has expressed no opinion on Monday morning newspapers, which are made on Sunday.

THE Directors of the Chicago Exposition Building, in which the Republican National Convention will be held, expect to spend $40,000 in improving the main hall and give it a seating capacity for twenty thousand people.

ADELINE PATTI is the most favored of operatic singers. She basks in royal favor, and her earnings are almost fabulous in their amount. At Berlin one night recently, the aged Emperor actually went on the stage of the Royal Opera to congratulate the diva.

THE Rev. Dr. Deems has sent to the University of North Carolina a gift of $300 to be used as a nucleus for a loan fund for needy students. "It is my memorial," writes Dr. Deems, "to my first-born, Theodore D. Deems, who was born at Chapel Hill and fell at Gettysburg."

FATHER BENT acquired an uncontrolable appetite for strong drink while pastor of a Catholic church at Covington, Kentucky, and was, after repeated warnings, suspended by his bishop. In all other respects he was a good man, and four months ago, as he seemed to have reformed, he was given a pastorate at Lexington. But a final spree, at Cincinnati, resulted in his death.

AMONG the patents issued to-day was one to Thomas A. Edison for his recently invented electric lamp discovery, as described as a combination of carbon, with a receiver made entirely of glass, and conductors passing through the glass, from which receiver the air is exhausted, for the purpose of giving light by incadescence.

THE estimated numbers of religious denominations among the English speaking communities throughout the world are: Episcopalians, 18,000,000; Methodists, 16,000,000; Catholics, 13,500,000; Presbyterians, 10,250,000; Baptists, 8,000,000; Congregational, 6,000,000; Unitarians, 1,000,000; minor religious sects, 1,500,000; no particular religion, 8,500,000. Total, 83,000,000.

FRANK LESLIE'S sons are contesting their father's will on the ground that he was not of sound mind and disposition when he executed the alleged will; that, if ever made, it was procured through the fraud and undue influence of Florence Leslie, known as Mrs. Peacock, otherwise Mrs. Squier, otherwise Mrs. Frank Leslie. They also deny that she was the lawful wife of their father.

HENRY L. CLINTON, the principal counsel for W. H. Vanderbilt in the Vanderbilt will case, has sent in his bill to his client. The bill Mr. Vanderbilt is called upon to pay amounts to $50,000. It is made up in items and each particular service is specified. Mr. Vanderbilt has refused to pay it, and it is said that Mr. Clinton has given the millionaire just one week to make up his mind.

THE Senate Finance Committee, by a bare majority has reported the nomination of John Morton to be Collector of Internal Revenue, and recommended his confirmation. The California Senators and Congressmen are making an active fight against Morton, but Vorhees is his chief advocate. It looks very queer to see Dan Voorhees championing a son of Oliver P. Morton.

MR. AUGUSTA MEYES, the son of the man who all his life professed to be the unfortunate Dauphin, Louis XVII., who was imprisoned in the Temple, has just died in England, in his 47th year. The father declared that he had been able to escape from his prison in some mysterious manner, and the son so firmly believed in his claim that he published a book in which he attempted to establish it.

SECRETARY THOMPSON says that he saw Andrew Jackson at the time of his inauguration of President. "My father, who introduced me," says the Secretary, "told me then that I was getting on the other political side already. Instead of lecturing me, as I supposed he would, Jackson put his hand on my head and said: 'Whatever your politics, think always for yourself, and let conscience be your invariable guide.'"

COUNT MASSENA, a son of Napoleon's Field Marshal Massena, died in the poor-house at Salt Lake City a few days ago. In an obituary of this man the Salt Lake *Tribune* goes around the maxim, "Of the dead speak nothing unless good," and ascribed his low end to a career of meanness, and rapacity such as marked his more notorious father's life. The wife of the deceased is now a domestic in a Salt Lake family.

A MINISTER way out in Wisconsin, in the town of Waupin, has caught it from his down East brethern, and prays: "O Lord and Amlighty Father, will Thou in Thine mercy and goodness shower Thy unalloyed blessings upon the 'loyal' people of these United States, but send Thy hot damnation upon the Southern ku klux and the Northern Democrats, for they are constantly sowing strife and discord among Thy children."

CRIMINAL DOINGS.

A Double Murder the Result of Jealousy.

A Drunken Husband Brained by His Wife.

Duel With Knives Between Two Brothers in Kentucky.

DUEL WITH KNIVES.

WALTON, February 1.—A desperate cutting affray occurred yesterday three miles south of Walton, which will result in the death of one of the participants. The cause of the quarrel dates back some years, and is as follows: Thomas Vest, before emancipation, gave two sons, Wm. L. Vest and brother, several negroes and horses as their share of an estate, and to Ben Vest, a younger son, and his two brothers their share in land. Emancipation left William and his brother with little. The two then demanded a share of the land in consequence, but being unsuccessful, they kept up the bickering. Old Thomas Vest remarried, and unhappiness reigned. The bad blood between the brothers, Ben and William, grew worse, and a negro told Ben that William was urging the old man to drive him (Ben) off. Yesterday the old man told Ben not to use his horses as frequently as he had been doing. Ben agreed to obey. The father continued in the same strain, and William soon arrived and asked what was the trouble. Ben said, "Nothing," when an excited talk followed, Ben finally accusing William with wrongfully influencing the father against him. William replied that the originator of that thing was a liar. Ben then gave his authority, when William said any one who said or believed so was a liar. Ben said he must mean him, when William drew a knife, advancing, said, "yes he was a liar." They then commenced cutting at each other, when the father begged them to stop. Ben started off, picked up a rock, threw it at William, and then retreated. William pursued him, caught him at a fence, and stabbed him twice in the back. Ben got over the fence, but fell to the ground, saying he was killed. They were then separated. William escaped with but slight cuts and his clothing cut in pieces, but Ben was stabbed in six places in the face and body. Doctors say his chances of recovery are slight.

A FATAL AFFRAY.

ALTOONA, February 1.—Frank Ferrier stabbed Martin Labolli Tuesday night at Hontzdale, Clearfield county, from the effects of which he died yesterday. Ferrier boarded with Labolli, and went to the room of the latter and laid hold of his wife. Labolli attempted to put Ferrier out of the room, but failed, and when he essayed to leave the room Ferrier plunged a knife into his abdomen, letting out his entrails. Ferrier fled, going West on Wednesday evening. He is about fifty years of age, lame in one leg, has gray whiskers, bald head, and is of small stature. Both are Frenchmen.

BRAINED WITH AN AX.

OTTAWA, ONT., February 1.—A terrible tragedy was brought to light here last night. It appears that a man named Sabourin went to his home in the suburbs of the city on Wednesday night in a drunken condition. He quarreled with his wife, who says she was also under the influence of liquor. According to the woman's story, after her husband struck her she seized an ax and returned the blow, forgetting in the heat of passion the terrible weapon she was using. Heedless of the appeals of her terrified children, who clung about her, the infuriated woman dealt a second blow, under which her unfortunate husband fell at her feet with two frightful gashes in the back of his head. Realizing the character of her work she, with the assistance of her little children, dragged her husband into bed. Fearing the consequences of her dreadful crime she did not call a doctor nor make the dead known, and the unfortunate man lay in agony until yesterday morning; then he became rapidly worse, and it was not until last night, she having doubtless become thoroughly alarmed, that medical assistance was sent for. It came too late, for the physician pronounced it a fatal case, the man being in an exhausted state. The woman was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. Sabourin and his wife have not lived happily together for some years past, both being of very intemperate habits.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

ATSTIN, TEX., February 1.—An awful story of double murder is just received from Fort Concho. A soldier named Lee, belonging to Company F, was jealous of a woman named Maggie Dwyer, who, with a little colored girl, lived a mile from camp. A colored man named Williams confesses that he and Lee together went to the house when Maggie and the little girl were both asleep. Lee only intended to kill the woman, but the first blow he struck her with the back of the ax awoke the girl and she screamed. Lee then struck the girl to prevent her being a witness. She was killed, the ax sinking deep into her skull.

RUMORED LYNCHING.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—A special telegram from Frederick gives brief particulars of a bold outrage and supposed lynching of a negro. The correspondent says:

On Wednesday evening last a white woman named Mary Morman, living in Virginia, near the Potomac, was brutally outraged by a negro named Page Wallace. The fiend escaped and crossed the river into this county at a point between Lock No. 28, Cumberland & Ohio canal, and Point of Rocks. As soon as the news of the outrage became known, parties of armed men were organized to search the county. Last night (Friday) Wallace was captured at Knoxville, another station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, only a few miles west of Berlin.

The fellow on Tuesday last escaped from the Leesburg (Virginia) jail, where he was awaiting trial, which was to have begun yesterday, for an outrage on a colored woman. He was on his way across the country, making for this section, when he met and assaulted the woman named, who has several children, and is about thirty-five or forty years old. Wallace is a copper colored negro of powerful physique, five feet six inches in height, and is about twenty-five years old.

It is rumored here that he has been lynched in the vicinity of the place where he landed in this county. The credence of this rumor is general, from the fact of his having been captured last night, and nothing having been heard by the authorities from his captors. If the rumors of the lynching turn out to be correct, it will make the third in the neighborhood of the Point of Rocks within the past nine or ten months. The first who suffered death was James Carroll for a brutal outrage upon Mrs. Captain Richard Thomas. He was dragged from a train by armed men at Point of Rocks and hanged to a tree. The second was George Peck, a negro, and his victim was Ada Haus, a little girl.

HIS MAIDEN SPEECH.

The Greatest Oratorical Effort of Don Cameron's Life.

[From the Washington Post.]

Mr. Don Cameron arose to make his mainden speech in the Senate on Wednesday, and when his name was announced from the chair a hush fell upon the crowded galleries and the Senator from Pennsylvania as his head appeared above the level of his desk. When the Senator had found his feet, he fixed his eye glasses firmly on the upper portion of the bridge of his nose, swept the Senate chamber with his eagle eye, and calmly unbuttoned the top botton of his coat. The interest at this point was intense. After grappling about in his left breast pocket for some time he struck a paying lead, and drew out and exhibited to the public gaze a long official envelope, which was carefully deposited on the desk. A painful doubt seemed to afflict the Senatorial mind that perhaps after all this was not the right document, and after a little hesitation he instituted a second search in his pocket. The anticipation of the public was now at fever heat, and a breathless silence prevailed, After ascertaining beyond doubt that he had made no mistake, he withdrew his hand from the recesses of his coat and again grasped the envelope. Taking it up daintily, he held it up to the light, so as not to endanger the contents, and slowly tore off one end. Two sheets of coarsely written paper, containing his eulogy of Zach Chandler, appeared publicly to sight, and Don, once more fixing the eyeglasses and strengthening his hold on the floor, began to read in a voice which was not heard five feet away. The public excitement which had been raging in the galleries experienced a sudden and complete collapse, and the remainder of the oration, occupying about five minutes, was disturbed by the people going.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Talk About the Dark Horse at Chicago Convention.

How Blaine is Bucking John Sherman in Ohio.

THE REPUBLICAN DARK HORSE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* devotes a good deal of space in that paper to a consideration of the chances of various Presidential aspirants for favorable consideration at the Chicago Convention. After disposing of Secretary Sherman in terms of strong disapproval, and explaining the Grant boom has petered out, the correspondent says:

This being the case, many of the more far-sighted politicians in the Senate and House of Representatives are beginning to cast about for some man not yet prominently mentioned who might serve as a popular and compromise candidate for the Presidency. As such a candidate, Blaine, of course, cannot be regarded. If recent indications in Pennsylvania are to be trusted, he must be placed at least on an equal footing and be given at least equal pre-eminence with Gen. Grant and Mr. Sherman. The two compromise names most prominently mentioned are those of E. B. Washburne of Illinois, and James A. Garfield of Ohio. Mr. Washburne may, without the slightest departure from the truth, be termed the second choice of the most pronounced Grant element. It is indeed, believed that he is the favorite of General Grant. In his favor it is urged that the Germans, because of his services to Bismarck and his administration during the Franco-German war, would give him enthusiastic and undivided support, and thereby secure for him beyond doubt the Electoral votes of Ohio, and, in all probability, of Indiana also. On the other hand, there has recently sprung up in Washington, among those who oppose Grant, not personally, but upon principle, and among those who are personally friendly to Sherman, but who are opposed to his underhand political manipulation, a determination to push General Garfield's claims upon the National Convention. The movement is, of course, in its infancy, but it can be stated upon authority beyond question that there are to-day in the capital men of the largest influence and of great wealth, who, if the opportunity offers, will use every effort in their power to secure the nomination of the distinguished gentleman who has just been elected to the Senate in place of Mr. Thurman. It is even intimated that in the event of Mr. Sherman's failure to secure the nomination, the influence of President Hayes and his administration would be thrown in favor of Garfield. Of course, it is not possible now to predict what the result of these various conflicting movements may be, but at present there seems to be no doubt that both Washburne and Garfield will be prominently mentioned in the Chicago meeting.

THE TAMMANY-KELLY BOLTERS.

The Albany *Argus*, in a scathing article on the Tammany-Kelly movement, says:

"Their movement is as much against Hancock, Thurman, Randall, Hendricks, McClellan and Bayard and any other proposed candidate as Tilden, for it is intended to secure Republican success in New York State in any event, just as last year it intended and secured not merely the defeat of Robinson, but that of all the rest of the ticket. It is a movement against Democracy and for Republicanism as a whole, no matter who are the candidates of either side. The cry against one Democrat is but a pretext. It is a scheme against Democracy itself, a scheme of guilt, bargain and corruption, old in its date, inexorable in its conditions, unfolding in its purpose. Had this scheme been later, it had been dangerous; but forewarned is forearmed. The carliness and the manifest character of the complot insure the political destruction of all parties in and to it. Two weeks more of time would have beaten the bargainers of last year. This covenant of shame cannot live through the months to come. The honest men of all organizations and of none will make every county of New York the ward of a pillory co-extensive with this State, every State the ward of a pillory co-extensive with the nation, to prison and pelt this pact of iniquity. It misled good men last year whom it can never mislead again. It will rally honorable men everywhere against it. Its force will be spent before it can formulate its plans. It is monstrous, misbegotten and unnatural, and every succeeding day will denude it of its pretenses and sap it of all power."

BLAINE IN OHIO.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Mr. Blaine is growing in strength. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, which is in favor of Sherman (as it was in favor of Bristow in 1876), has caused its correspondents to talk to more than thirty-five hundred Republicans in this State, and it is learned that of these, eight hundred and ninety, in Sherman's own State, are for Blaine. This is significant. John Sherman is an icy man. He is selfish. He is not magnetic. He is nowhere stronger than in his own State, where State pride has the appearance of increasing his actual strength. Even in his own State, by the careful count of his foremost organ in the State, Sherman has only eighteen hundred and eighty-nine preferences in thirty-seven hundred and sixty. John Sherman has scarcely half of his own State, and that is a melancholy showing. Conkling, in 1876, came to the Cincinnati Convention with the votes of all the delegates but two from the imperial State. He had shining abilities, and his personal integrity was not assailed. He was confessedly able and brilliant, and it was not publicly charged, or publicly suspected, that he was a public thief. John Sherman will not go before the Chicago Convention with all of these advantages. But Conkling was not nominated in 1876.

NO LETTER FROM GRANT.

Mr. Drexel of Philadelphia, certainly occupies close relations to General Grant, and on being interviewed on the existence of a letter of declination, stated: "I have not received a line from the ex-President since he left this city and I have not seen any letter in which any mention, direct or indirect, is made of his political intentions. I have not told anybody that he had retired from the field, and I do not think Mr. George W. Childs could have done so. It is useless to apply to me for information on the subject, because I have none."

THE JEWETT BOOM.

Hon. Hugh J. Jewett's Appearance in the Field.

New York and Philadelphia Business Men in Consultation.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.—For some weeks past a number of prominent Democrats of this city have been quietly canvassing, in a limited circle and in an informal way, the chances of support from the moneyed men of their party of the Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, President of the Erie railroad, for the Democratic nomination as President of the United States. While no attempt to maintain profound secrecy on the subject has been made, the gentlemen interested keep their own counsel, and there was a tacit understanding that no publicity was to be given until what the personal friends of Mr. Jewett deemed the auspicious time. The gentleman who took the initiative in this matter found to his agreeable surprise that not only had Mr. Jewett a very considerable number of personal and political friends in financial and commercial circles in Philadelphia, but that his fitness and availability for the high position for which he is to be a candidate was very generally conceded by men of all parties. Correspondence was accordingly opened with prominent gentlemen in other cities on the subject, and an interchange of opinions resulted in the conclusion that while Mr. Jewett had never before been prominently mentioned in this connection, there was a general belief that he could reconcile the party differences more than any other candidate yet named. The friends of Mr. Jewett in this city, finding such a spontaneous and hearty indorsement in all quarters in which they had sought an expression of opinion, accordingly made arrangements for a conference of the supporters of that gentleman and that conference was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, last week.

Among the gentlemen who were present from this city was Col. B. K. Jamison, the well known banker, who is a warm personal friend of Mr. Jewett. Several other gentlemen occupying prominent positions in banking and business circles accompanied Col. Jamison, and in addition there were a number of leading Democrats from New York and other cities. The proceedings of the conference have been kept a profound secret, but it was learned that the gentlemen present unanimously pledged themselves to further Mr. Jewett's candidacy by all honorable means, and to provide the necessary sinews of war for carrying on an active canvass until the convening of the Democratic Convention. The general opinion which seemed to prevail was that the other prominent candidates named for the Presidency could be depended on to reconcile the party differences, and that "with most of them a nomination was equivalent to defeat." Mr. Jewett's political and professional career was dwelt upon at some length by one of the New York gentlemen present, and it was pointed out that there was no vulnerable points in his history for attack, either as a public man or private citizen. His Congressional career, his executive ability and his party fealty and unblemished political record were also commented on at length, and when the conference adjourned it was after taking measures to bring Mr. Jewett's name into prominence in Democratic circles in other sections of the country.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

BEN HOGAN, the reformed wickedest man, is holding forth in Oil City, and his meetings are largely attended.

A DENTIST, named Teeters, is alleged to have stolen a horse from Stewart Bros. of Irwin's. It was afterwards recovered, but Teeters is still at large.

Two tramps were arrested at Irwin, Pa., on Wednesday night, on suspicion of having burglarized Guffey's store at West Newton, last Monday evening.

PROF. MEHARD of Westminster College, New Wilmington, was a few days since presented with an elegant gold-headed cane by the Hebrew division of the class of '80.

SOMERSET COUNTY rejoices over the appointment or Prof. Howard Miller as their Census Supervisor. Prof. Miller is a church historian and writer of some prominence.

JAMES B. WELTY was found dead in his bed at Greensburg, last Tuesday morning. When he retired the night before he was in perfect health. Deceased was fifty-one years of age.

JUDGE PETTIS, it is said, is about to resign the Bolivian mission to engage in the Congressional contest in Crawford county. If so, Congressman S. B. Dick will be his opponent and make it pleasant for the Judge.

CHARLES SILLBURG, a boy residing at Rochester, attempted to jump on a train while in motion, the other day, but missed his footing and fell to the ground. The cars passed over his feet, injuring one so badly that it had to be amputated. The boy died shortly after the operation was performed.

THE Monongahela *Republican* reports that some striking miners who had been attending a meeting at Lotta's mill on Saturday last, fired at John Louttit and his three sons while they were walking along the road. Louttit has an interest in a coal mine and was doing his own work. The bullets whistled harmlessly past his head.

A SILVER mine has been discovered about seven miles from Piedmont, W. Va., and is being operated by W. T. Hackett, an engineer in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and several others who have formed a joint stock company. The blossom of the mine is now paying forty dollars to the hundred pounds, and it is predicted by experts that, as the mine is worked, the silver will be the finest ever discovered in this country.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was recently occasioned at Sharon over an attempt at murder. Two men, named Timothy Brestney and Thomas Thornton, both employes at the Westerman Iron works, got into a quarrel. Both men being under the influence of liquor, loud and angry words were exchanged, resulting in several severe blows. Thornton received a dangerous wound, his recovery from which is considered improbable. And now Brestney awaits trial at court.

THE death of Herman Munz, a prominent florist of Meadville, was one of the saddest that has occurred in that city for years. Death occurred by inhaling poison from Paris green while Mr. Munz was engaged in arranging the decorations for the A. O. U. W. at their recent convention. The large assemblage attending the funeral services bore ample testimony to the esteem in which the deceased was held. Prof. Harnett of Allegheny College, delivered a beautiful and impressive tribute to the worth of the deceased.

THERE is a story to the effect that Mr. Manton Marble is to return to the editorship of the New York *World*. There should be some attempt to make the *World* a Democratic paper, or else it should take in its sign.

THE GROVES OF BLARNEY.

As Sung by Tyrone Power Forty Years Ago.

[The annexed version of this famous song is due to the retentive memory of an old theater-goer, who heard it from the lips of that greatest of Irish character actors, Tyrone Power, in the Pittsburgh Theater, forty years ago.—ED.]

Oh! the Groves of Blarney, they are so charming,
Down by the purling of swate water brooks;
'Tis there's the daisy, spontaneous growing,
Planted by Nature all in the rocky nooks;
And there's the posy call'd the swate Carnation,
The beautiful pink and the rose so fair;
Likewise the lilly and the daffydown dilly, all
swate flowers scinting the most fragrant air.

There's statuary gracin' that noble place in,
Those haythen goddesses so fair;
Bould Neptune, Plutarch and swate Nicodemus,
All alive and naked out in the could, frosty air.
And there's the lakes, too, well stored with fishes,
And the beautiful eels through the verdant mud that stray,
And there's thim throut and thim salmon,
A-playing at back-gammon,
But if you go to take hould of them, don't they all imajinitly swim away?

'Tis Lady Jeffrey that owns this station,
Like Alexander or like Helen fair;
There's niver a commander in all the nation,
That for emulation can with her compare.
There's castles round her, where no nine-pounder,
Would dare for to enter into her place of strength,
Till Oliver Crummle, (bad luck to the ould thafe) he did her so pummell,
That he made a great hole right through and through her battlements.

There's gravel walks there too for meditation,
And contimplation, all in swate solitude,
'Tis there the lanjer might mate the plunger,
Or the gentle douger by way of interlude.
And there's the cave where no daylight enters,
Where cats and badgers are forever bred,
All made by Nature, which makes them much more complature
Than a coach and six or a downy bed.

And if any young lady'd be so engagin'
As to fetch a walk those pleasant grounds around,
'Tis there her courtier, he might transport her
Into some dark cavern away in under ground,
And now I'll close my brief narration,
Which my poor janius could ne'er divine;
If I were a Homer, or even a Nebuchadnezzar,
I'd make them in every feature for to shine.

WONDERFUL CAVERNS.

Pre-Historic Remains Recently Found in Missouri and Ohio.

Bronze Weapons, Carvings, Ornamental Columns and Mummies.

A MISSOURI CAVE-TEMPLE.

[A correspondent describes a cave recently explored in Monroe county, Missouri. It is in a lime stone ridge at the head waters of Salt river, which empties into the Mississippi. This ridge is known in the locality as the "Narrows," and its rocky bluffs, rising to the height of 200 feet, present a bold and picturesque scene. It has long had a local fame on account of the many Indian curiosities found there. Indian mounds are numerous on the rocky ledge, and Indian skulls, arrow heads, flint hammers, and iron and stone hatchets have been found in considerable numbers. A recent discovery there caused a correspondent to visit Mr. Waldron, the owner of the land, and this account is given of an explanation:]

Without much difficulty I found Mr. Waldron, the discoverer of the temple, on whose land it is situated. He proposed, as it was late, that I should remain with him during the night, and walk over and see the temple in the morning. I assented, and after supper Mr. Waldron brought out some articles that he had found in the temple for my inspection. They were a bronze hatchet or hammer, having an eye and a heavy knob on the hammer portion; a rude bronze lance or arrow head more than six inches in length; a piece of deer or elk horn, about nine inches in length, from which small branches were given off, and an elliptical piece of bronze, on which was cut in rude manner an imitation of the sun and some alphabetical characters closely resembling the Phœnician.

The next morning, with Mr. Waldron and his two sons, I set out to visit the temple. Our way lay through a low bottom covered with a dense growth of timber. We soon found ourselves before the cleft in the rock, and after lighting a torch we entered. The arch is elliptical, and for gracefulness of curve and beauty of finish, is not excelled by any of the works of the present day. Each stone is of the finest granite, polished as smooth as glass, and they sent back reflections of our torches, like polished steel. The springer rests on an entablature, which is placed on the capital of a beautiful column, also hewn from the granite. The keystone of the arch projects from the inferior stones, and seems to have been finished with the view of placing an inscription thereon, but this was never done. Passing under the arch we found ourselves in a room hewn out of solid limestone, 35 feet wide, 50 feet long, 30 feet high, and vaulted to the centre, the ceiling being 45 feet from the floor in the middle of the room. At intervals of ten feet are graceful, slender columns of granite, with square base fantastically carved in imitation of some unknown plant. The shafts, like the shaft supporting the arch, are surmounted by a capital. Upon this rests a heavy entablature of magnesian limestone, which is closely fitted under the roof, and gives the columns the appearance of supporting the ceiling. The acoustic properties of the temple are remarkable. A whisper can be heard from one end of the room to the other. There are twelve columns in the temple, six on each side. Between the columns on each side of the temple, and on each side of the arch or entrance to the temple, are set into the wall blocks of polished gray and black granite; but there is no inscription on any of them. No sculpture of any kind, except the plants mentioned above, has been discovered. At the Western portion of the room is a dais, or raised platform of polished limestone, which supports a huge block of granite 5 feet long and 24 inches thick. On this is laid a slab of polished, and bevelled granite, smoother than marble. This slab projects over the block beneath it about six inches on every side, and is 6 feet long and 3 wide. Evidently this was an altar, for there are ashes scattered around. What was the character of the sacrifice? To the right of the altar is a small anteroom, which you enter through an arched doorway, evidently intended for the priest who attended to the duties of the altar. About this there is nothing destructive. It is not even certain by what means it was shut off from the auditorium. The place is wonderfully dry. The ravages of time have not in the least impaired it, and every portion retains the freshness and glow that it had when it came from the hands of the workmen.

It is undoubtedly one of the great curiosities of the age, and is attracting the attention of archæologists. An exhaustive report is now being prepared by a committee, which is to be presented to the Historical Society of the State of Missouri. That it will add fresh interest to the study of the civilization that preceded the present Indian tribes of this country seems probable.

TABLETS, CARVING AND MUMMIES IN AN OHIO CAVE.

[Adams County, Ohio, is rich in remains of prehistoric mounds and fortifications, and is the Mecca of enthusiastic archæologists. Most of the mounds are on alluvial bottom lands of the Ohio River. Seventeen miles northeast of Manchester is a prehistoric cavern, in which wonderful discoveries have lately been made of great interest to the scientific world. They throw much light on the character and habits of this remarkable people, evidences of whose high civilization have been preserved to us. A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, lately visited this cavern, and gives this description of recent discoveries:]

The entrance to the cave is choked up with the debris of ages, but traces of a flight of steps are to be seen. The entrance is at the bottom of a "sink hole," which is nearly in the centre of a level field. This field is 200 acres in extent, and is bounded on all sides by lofty hills. It is about twenty-five feet from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the cave. I have been unable to learn when this cave was first discovered. It was known to the earliest settlers, and they, no doubt, learned of its existence from the Indians. It contains nine chambers, or rooms. These apartments are connected by narrow galleries. All but the third one from the entrance are mathematically regular in shape, being each about thirty feet in length, twenty in width, and fifteen in height. The galleries are of the same height as the main rooms, but are only six feet wide. The excavation passes through a solid ledge of freestone, which is bisected about one hundred feet from the mouth by a vein of limestone. The chamber where the limestone crops out is of irregular shape. The water has oozed through the limestone rock for ages, and formed thousands of beautiful stalactites and stalagmites. The cave is much visited by picnic parties, and every corner of it has been thoroughly explored a thousand times.

The fourth chamber has a deep well in one corner, at the bottom of which is a stream of water. The depth of the well is unknown, but it must be several hundred feet. A few days ago a party of gentlemen paid a visit to this cave, equipped to explore this mysterious well. Forty-five feet from the top of the well, they found the entrance to a second cavern, which proved to be the family tomb of a race of gigantic men. A narrow gallery which expanded as they left the well behind them opened into a lofty chamber 225 feet long, and 110 feet wide. The walls, floor, and roof of this immense room are smoothly finished. In the centre of the apartment is a sarcophagus and mausoleum combined. The mausoleum at its base measures fifty-five by thirty-five feet. It is of simple, though beautiful, design, and carved out of the soid rock. Its base is parallel on all sides, these panels containing bas reliefs which are supposed to illustrate the four seasons in man's life—Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age. At the ends of the bas reliefs are tables full of written characters, resembling the Hebraic, presumed to be memoriams of the person or persons in whose honor the mausoleum is erected. The carving on the panels is of the most delicate description, and fully equal to the Grecian school of sculpture. In the limits of a newspaper article they cannot be described as they deserved. From the floor to the top of this base is six feet. The base is hollowed out at the four corners, and these excavations are covered with slabs of freestone, accurately fitted and so firmly cemented that a cold chisel struck with a heavy hammer made little or no impression on the cement. They are of uniform size measuring five by twelve feet. In the centre of the mausoleum rises a couch two feet five inches in height, twelve feet in length, and five feet in width. On this couch is extended the figure of a man. It is probably life size, and measures nine feet four inches in length. The limbs are finely preportioned, and dispose in an easy and graceful manner. The arms are folded across the breast, and the fingers clasp a bunch of leaves, resembling oak, which are reproduced with great fidelity to nature. The figure is partially nude, a mantle or scarf crossing the breast and falling over the lions in graceful folds. The face is one of great strength and beauty, and the outline and contour are decidedly Israelitish. The head is covered with a winged cap or helmet. At each corner of the couch is a vase, in shape something like an amphora, and covered with beautifully carved flowers and leaves. Suspended from the room, and directly over the head of the recumbent figure, is a copper lamp, of unique design, elegantly chased, and kept in position by rods of the same metal. At each corner of the mausoleum rises a covered pyramidal column, surmounted by caps that are unmistakably Doric.

On two sides of the room are tombs of humbler design. They are side by side, uniform size, and twenty in number, ten on a side. Like the mausoleum, they are carved out of the solid rock and embellished with bas-reliefs. On the front of each is a raised scroll, covered with written characters, similar to those on the panels of the mausoleum. On the wall of the room, opposite to the entrance, are painted twenty-five faces. They are faded and blurred, but still distinct enough to be deciphered. The colors used are red, yellow, black, and white, and were mixed with oil. The portraits are executed in a superior manner, and the anatomical proportion of the features is preserved to an exact degree.

The explorers opened one of the small tombs. It contained a splendidly preserved mummy, swathed in cloth covered with a thick varnish, which emits a pleasant aromatic odor, not unlike balsam of fir. The mummy measures nine feet one inch in length, and the cloth with which it is wrapped, although of coarse texture, is skillfully woven. One of the party cut the wrappings from the face, but did it so clumsily that the head crumbled into dust. Portions of the hair remained sticking to the cloth, and your correspondent has some of it before him while this article is being written. It is black, curly, and of fine texture. Besides the body of the giant, the tomb contained a spear head, a hatchet, two lances, three mattocks, or hoes, a spade, a cup, two plates, and a small urn, all of copper. The smallest cup and one of the lances have been shown your correspondent. These wonderful people understand the secret of hardening copper, for an ordinary file will barely scratch the lance, and the edge of a cold chisel turns up like lead when struck against it. The cup is of softer metal, and beautifully engraved with trailing vines and wreaths. A square package at the head of the tomb, wrapped in the varnished cloth, contained a book of one hundred leaves of thin copper, fastened loosely at the top, and crowded with finely-engraved characters similar to those already described.

The *Sun* representative visited the cave and examined it thoroughly. The upper cave was evidently the cellar of a house above ground, and used for domestic purposes, or as a place of retreat in case of an attack by an enemy. In the first two chambers and in the last five are many curious blocks of stone shaped like tables, and bricks which have heretofore been thought of natural origin. The marks of chisel and pick are found on them, however, and these artificial agents formed the whole cavern. The irregularity of the limestone chamber is due to natural causes. In all probability this room was dry when the wonderful people who designed and built it were alive. The stalatites and stalagmites have formed since. I measured one of the largest of the former. It was five feet six and one-half inches from base to apex. Allowing that it lengthened at the rate of one inch every fifty years, which a geological friend tells me is very rapid growth, it would have been 3,325 years reaching its present length. Conjecture alone can fix the date of the last occupancy of the cave. It must have been years before the stalactites began to form.

The owner of the farm on which the cave is situated has associated with himself several gentlemen of capital, and they intend opening the tombs and the big mausoleum, putting stairways, and then advertising the curiosities and throwing the cave open to the general public. Mr. Grooms is anxious to have the cave examined by an expert, and an account of the discoveries, together with the engraved book and the tools found in the tomb, will be at once forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution.

A Man From the "Narth."

[Little Rock Gazette.]

There has never been much said in this State about the pistol trade of this town, and no explanation has ever been made of this neglect. Yesterday, a man who views this subject through the spectacles of importance, entered a hardware store and became so much interested in a conversation about the different kinds of pistols that to give a few of the points to the public may not be out of place. Just here it may be appropriate to remark that the man had just come from the "Narth," where discussions of our revolver trade are entered into with great spirit by people who believe that the "sucking bottle" in this State shoots six times.

"You have quite a lot of revolvers, I see. I came from the North, and don't know much about pistols."

"Yes," said the dealer, "we have a magnificent selection."

"Have you a revolver chamber of commerce in this city?"

"Oh, yes, regularly organized. We meet in a church, and our President, the parson, is said to be the best shot in Little Rock. One of the deacons threw a hymn-book at him one day, and the parson, calling attention of the congregation to the feat he was about to perform, drew a pistol and shot the deacon's ears off. He had a split bullet in the pistol, and arranged the shot so that the ball divided just as it reached the deacon's nose and performed this wonderful piece of work. Since then his salary has been increased. It is strange how ignorant you Northern people are."

"Very remarkable, indeed. I am a correspondent of a religious paper, and I'll make a note of it. What kind of pistol do you call this?" pointing to a large Remington.

"It's called companionship. It is principally used by old friends who kill each other earnestly and mannerly. It is not recognized, though, in polite society. You rarely ever find one in a ball room. Here's the fashionable pistol in summer," taking up a small Smith & Wesson, "but it's rather too light for winter use, except on low-neck and short-sleeve occasions. I have been thinking of making my wife a present of this one. And this and," he continued, taking up a pearl-handled self-cocker, "I shall present to my son on his *debut* into society. It is a very fine article, and is only used to shoot people gentlemanly and politely. Here is a Sunday pistol," taking up a carved and flowered weapon. "It wouldn't be polite to kill a man with it only on Sunday. Here's an old horse-pistol. Ain't she a motherly old gal though?"

The man from the "Narth" made notes of the information, and the Gospel Messenger, the Truth Vindicator or the Holy Wrestler will no doubt give us a few columns of very interesting reading matter.

An Arkansas Traveler.

[From the Fort Smith (Ark). Independent.]

Mr. Burr, who met with such severe treatment by the cyclone that passed by this place recently, gives this additional information: "I was about two hundred yards from my house when I saw it coming. It was in a prairie when I saw it, and it looked like black smoke from a large furnace. Its shape was like a funnel. Inside it was red as fire, and around this was the black foggy mist. In looking at it I saw large and small timbers carried along with it. My attention was attracted by the roaring, and as it was coming in the direction of my house, I ran to it for the purpose of protecting my family. I put my three little children in a side room among some corn, and with Sylvester Bull, was holding the door, and all at once the whole building was crushed to the very ground by large trees being blown against it. It blew me about sixty feet, and when I became conscious I found myself among a lot of timber and logs, and Sylvester was lying by my side dead. His head and whole body were crushed. As I was on my way to the house I looked again at the cyclone, when it was about 100 yards away, and saw it lift and carry away a lot of hogs and a cow. The children, when found, were not more than thirteen feet from where I placed them, but none hurt. My wife was considerably bruised, being blown about sixty yards, among a lot of lumber. My sister-in-law was carried about fifty feet and thrown to the ground; her shoulders were badly bruised. My blacksmith shop was also blow flat to the ground, my belows entirely destroyed, all my planes, augers, saws and chisels were carried off and have not yet been found, with the exception of one saw found a mile from my shop, broken in two pieces. My wagon was torn up badly, the front wheels being about sixty yards from where the wagon stood, lodged against a stump; the hind wheels were both smashed up; the wagon bed has not yet been found excepting a few splinters. All my bedding and wearing apparel was carried off and entirely destroyed. I lost all my provisions. Directly in the rear of the wind came a flood of water just like a waterspout, appearing to pour as if from a funnel. After the storm I found part of a rubber overcoat, and in the pocket of it a pair of ladies' gloves, in my yard. Garden seed, tied up in bags, was also dropped into my yard by the storm. Where they came from I do not know."

AN OLD BOUQUET.

ELLA WHEELER.

I opened a long closed drawer to-day,
And among the souvenirs hid away
Were the faded leaves of an old bouquets.

They carried me back, in a flash of light,
To a perfumed perfect summer night,
And the rider who came on a steed of white.

I can see it all—how you rode down,
Light a knight of old, from the dusty town,
With a passionate glow in your eyes of brown.

Again I stand by the garden gate,
While the golden sun dips low, and wait
And watch your coming—my love—my fate!

Young and handsome and debonair,
You leap to my side in the garden there,
And I take your flowers and call them fair.

Out of the West the glory dies,
As we stand under the sunset skies,
With love in our hearts and love in our eyes.

Love too tender and love too great,
To die with death or to yield to fate—
But your pawing steed tells the hour is late.

You mount him again, and you ride away
Into the West that is growing gray—
O, turn the key on that old bouquet!

It is dry and faded—and I am old—
And the hand that gave it is green with mold—
And the Summer of life grows strangely cold.

EVICTION IN FAMINE TIME.

The Irish Women Defying Bayonets and Sabres to Reach a Process-Server.

[Dublin Cor. London Standard, January 12.]

An exciting encounter has occurred between the people and the constabulary at the place called Knockrickard near Claremorris, County Mayo. On Friday a process-server named Langley was severely handled by the people, and his processes taken from him and destroyed. He was stripped and left nude in a field, from which he had to make his way to the nearest constabulary barrack for clothes. In consideration of the outrage the authorities determined to make an effort to serve the remainder of the processes on Saturday. All the available police were concentrated at Bally-glass, the nearest police barrack. Langley had been provided with copies of the stolen processes and accompanied the police. At the Village of Curry the police were put through a series of maneuvres, even to examining their rifles and pouches by the sub-inspectors in charge (Mr. T. S. McSheehy, R. M., was in command of the whole party), and set forward for Knockrickard. They had not gone more than a hundred yards before Langley discovered that all the processes except one had been taken from his pocket. A constable was sent back to inquire about the missing documents, but his inquiries were met with mingled cheering, laughter and groans. Langley's story about the theft is regarded with suspicion, and it is stated that the only process he retained after destroying, as is thought, the others, was for a man who had been his bitter enemy for years. At Curry the crowd which followed the police numbered about 300 men, women, and boys, but before Cregawn was reached it had increased until there could not have been less than 300 women and about the same number of men and boys. It was at this place that the constabulary met with the first serious opposition. A small body of thirty-five or forty men had been sent forward in advance of the main body, but they were kept at bay by about 400 women, who stood on the road leading to Knockrickard and refused to let them pass.

The arrival of the main body of police was received with groans and shouts of defiance, and cries of "Where is Langley?" The process-server having been discovered in the midst of the police all the women made an indiscriminate charge, with the view of securing him and his precious burden. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The sub-inspectors drew their swords and rushed into the midst of the women, most of whom were baretooted and bareheaded. A young woman named Mary Fahy received a terrible gash on the back of the hand. Another woman was wounded by a bayonet thrust in the arm, while several were knocked down, trampled upon, their faces blackened, and their garments torn. Most of the constabulary behaved manfully under the circumstances, but a few exhibited cruel savagery which was shocking to behold, thrusting at the breasts of the women with the butt ends of their rifles. The charge to capture Langley was repulsed, and the resident Magistrate remonstrated with the women. "We have a duty to perform," he said, "and though it be disagreeable, yet we still must do it." The men in the meantime stood motionless, looking on and inciting the women to resistance. A voice from the crowd cried, "We don't want to do anything to the police at all." Another person said, "Every policeman had a mother like us, and they ought not to be doing the dirty work they are at to-day." A third man exclaimed: "Let them stand or fire and we will do the same." Mr. McSheehy, the resident Magistrate, then said: "Retire, now, and let us do our duty. I should be sorry to see a hair of your heads hurt." A voice shouted: "We are starving; we want something to eat, and here is what we are getting."

Again the anger of the women, fierce beyond belief, was on the point of bursting upon the police in a second charge when two sub-inspectors rushed past the front rank with sabres drawn, one of them shouting: "I'll drive it to your heart," turning the point and actually touching with it the lips of the woman addressed. The men could no longer control themselves, and rushed past the woman and confronting the constabulary shouted, "Put up your swords; we have but one life to loose, and we are now on the point of it. Better die now than hereafter of hunger." The police, however, continued their march, the women every now and again making a rush for Langtrey. At a villiage called Oula they drew several carts across the road to impede the progress of the constabulrry. At length Knockrickhard was reached, and a halt was made before the door of a house to be served. It was a thatched cabin with no windows. The women congregated around the door, effectually barring all progress. Mr. McSheehy appealed to them to allow Langley to do his duty by posting the ejectment on the door. Several voices: "No, never; we will die first; they may kill us if they wish, but we will never let him do it." Several male voices then cried: "If they kill ye, others will be killed too," Mr. McSheehy said: "I sympathize deeply with you; if I had a property I would not do such a thing."

After some further altercation the magistrate ordered the women to be removed. A scene then occurred which almost baffles description. Many of the constabulary dragged the women by the hair, threw them on the ground, and one young stripling actually struck with the butt end of his rifle a poor old woman. Several more received cuts on their hands and heads, and one girl named Bridget McGorn received a deep wound on the cheek. A man named Carroll was wounded in the hand. At last the women were removed, the double line of police was formed, and Langtrey posted the notice on the door. The police then left for their several stations.

RUNNING FOR HIS LIFE.

[From the Youth's Companion.]

Fort Benton, on the upper Missouri, was, at the time of which I am writing, an Indian trading-post much resorted to by the Blackfeet, between whom and the more northern tribes of Crees there was constant war. No Crees ever came so far south as this post, Old Bow fort on the Saskatchewan being their extreme southerly limit.

One day toward the latter part of winter, however, a solitary and adventurous brave presented himself on foot at the gate of the stockade, and asked to come in. The sentry admitted him, and his gun—a curious old flint-lock, such as were sold to the northern Indians by the Hudson Bay company half a century ago—being taken from him, he was told by Mr. Wolfe, the trader in charge of the post, to state his business. It was then found that he did not know a word of the Sioux language, and was, in fact, what Mr. Wolfe had suspected, from his dress and manner of wearing his hair—a Cree!

When questioned, both then and afterward,—by aid of signs and such words of the Cree dialect as were known at the fort,—as to his name and motive in thus leaving his people and exposing himself to almost certain death, he said that his name was Stemaw, and that he had tired of his tribe, and wanted to go to the far South, where the traders had told him there was no snow and no winter. Everything which seemed new to him about the fort he examined with the greatest curiosity. In stature he was quite tall, but slenderly made, and was judged to be not above twenty years of age. His eyes were of rather lighter color than those of most Indians; otherwise, he seemed not to differ from the ordinary redskin.

Stemaw had not been at the fort many hours when a party of Blackfeet were seen riding to the fort. Scarcely a day passed at this season without some of the tribe coming in to trade. Mr. Wolfe hastily opened the door of a back room in his house and bade the Cree go in there, advising him, with most forcible gestures and the few words he understood, to keep quiet as he valued his life, and not let so much of his top-knot be seen, by the Blackfeet. While the trading was going on numbers of the young warriors, scarcely more than boys, were racing about inside the inclosure and peeping into the storehouses. Suddenly the traders were prodigiously startled by the report of a gun, followed by wild whoops and a horrible uproar!

On running out, half a dozen Blackfeet were seen besieging one of the back windows of Mr. Wolfe's house. The foolish Stemaw had so far allowed his curiosity to get the better of his prudence as to look out at the window for a peep at his enemies. One of them had seen him and, instantly recognizing a Cree by his headdress, fired at him through the window with a gun which, contrary to the rules, he had brought into the fort hidden under his blanket. The small, high window was broken, and the Blackfeet, yelling like bloodhounds, were trying to get in, while the Cree, with an ax he had picked up in the room, was making good his position with vigorous blows through the aperture.

The few soldiers at the post were instantly mustered at the drum-beat and with their bayonets pressed back the young Blackfeet, and the Blackfoot chief, Mackamoze, shouting like an old Senator, called off his braves. Having learned from them the cause of the outbreak, the chief turned indignantly to Mr. Wolfe. The stern face and lofty bearing of the old warrior were very striking.

"Why has my brother Mahuygan a Nord-Cree hidden in his lodge?" was his question. (Mahuygan, I may explain, was the Indian word which signified the same as Mr. Wolfe's name.)

The trader hastily explained that the man was a refugee, who had come to the fort of his own accord, and that he seemed to be merely a harmless wanderer.

"Namutegis weeash!" (a cursed spy!) exclaimed Mackamoze.

Mr. Wolfe told the chief that he did not believe the Cree was a spy, but that he appeared to be only a foolish boy on a roving tour.

"My brother Mahuygan does not know the Crees," said the old Blackfoot, with a smile; then, shaking his tomahawk above his head, he exclaimed, "There is a long blood between the Blackfeet and Nord-Crees! Mahugan must give him up to us."

"But the poor boy has done no harm," urged Wolfe.

"He has come into the country of the Blackfeet," said the chief, sternly. "He must die!"

Mr. Wolfe was at his wits end. He did not want to give up Stemaw to be tortured and burned. But the good-will of the Blackfeet, if forfeited, would not only ruin trade at the post, but put all lives in jeopardy; for the Indians were both numerous and well-armed, and our force at the fort was but a handful. In this dilemma, Mr. Wolfe had recourse to deception.

"My brother speaks well," said he to Mackamoze. "But with the white man's Manitou this is the moon of peace, when no blood must be shed. When next the moon is at its full, come to me, and I will give up to you the Cree—but on one condition."

"And what is that?" demanded the Blackfoot, who had been steadily gazing at the trader in a way that boded no good in case of a refusal.

"I will give up to you the Cree," said Mr. Wolfe. "But among white men, it is held cowardly for many braves to fall upon one who is alone and unarmed. The Cree must have one chance for his life. Your warriors are fleet of foot, Mackamoze. I will set the Cree one hundred paces in front of them, and let him run for his life."

To this the chief assented far more readily than the trader feared he would; for the Blackfeet are famous runners, surpassing in this respect all other tribes of the Northwest. In fact, Mr. Wolfe had hit exactly the right chord. The Indians left the post, intimating in strong terms, however, that they should be promptly on hand at the appointed time.

After such a compromise and pledge, Mr. Wolfe did not dare even to contrive at the Cree's escape. But he put him at once in hard training. He turned him out at 5 every morning, and after a brief, brisk bath in cold water, had him run three times around the inside of the stockade, a distance of fifty rods. He was then fed on fresh buffalo meat, a full breakfast, and given three hours' leisure to digest it. Then, for an hour, he was made to run at full speed round the stockade. After a rest of a couple of hours, he was given another full meal of meat, and late in the afternoon was put at running again for a second heat of an hour. Just a light supper was then given him, upon which he was commonly ready to go to his bunk and sleep like a top. The men had all taken a liking to Stemaw, and were determined to save him if they could. This rigid system of training was kept up for a month, every day, rain or shine, except Sundays, when the boy's allowance of meat was reduced about one-third, and he was given a day of rest.

The result was very marked. The Indian came to be in what athletes would term splendid condition. The muscles on his legs stood out hard and firm, though at the outset his legs had been slim. He soon ran as easy as a dog. Nor was he much winded at the end of his hour heats. At the first, however, he would lie down completely spent and out of breath. While running he was, as a rule, always kept at full speed, and doing his best. On the twenty-fourth day he made eighty-nine rounds in an hour, and one or two of the last days over ninety rounds. This great increase of speed was purely the result of good hard training, and with sufficient and very nourishing food. It was a pleasure now to see him run. He would bound away like a deer.

Punctually on the morning after the full moon in April Mackamoze and his party came riding into the fort; and not only they, but 300 other warriors of the tribe. It needed not their terrific yells exultant whoops to notify us as to what their errand was.

"Mohlarnutach buine Cree!" (Fetch out the Cree!) was the cry.

But Mr. Wolfe was determined to secure fair play for his protege. The drums beat for a parley.

The trader then addressed Mackamoze, and told him that he was ready to produce the Cree according to promise, but that the Indians' horses and guns must first be brought inside the stockade and left there, and that, as the Cree was to run wholly unarmed, the Blackfeet must carry only their knives. After some discussion this was agreed to, and the party dismounted inside the gate and stacked their guns. A long rope was then stretched breast high out on the plain in front of the fort, and behind this the crowd of Blackfeet took their places. The trader then stepped off a hundred paces, when two of the soldiers brought out the Cree by way of a little postern gate on the other side and placed him by Mr. Wolfe. At sight of him the Blackfeet raised a shout, but Mackamoze compelled them to await the signal.

"Now, Stemaw," said Mr. Wolfe, "you must run for your life. Don't be scared, (for the poor fellow was trembling in his moccasins). You can outrun them. Get to your tribe and never be seen in these parts again."

With this parting injuction, the trader raised his hand, which was the singal agreed on. The rope was dropped. With a yell, ferocious enough to apal the stoutest heart, the Blackfeet sprang towards Stemaw. Instead of bounding away, as the men had expected he would, the wretched boy seemed paralyzed with fright. He faced round for an instant, then ran zigzag and made no progress.

In less than half a minute the Blackfeet were upon him—almost grasping him. "He is lost!" we thought, and gave him up for caught. But when their hands were almost upon him, the Cree suddenly rallied his strength and shook himself together for steady work. He dodged his pursuers, and leaped away. At first, from where the soldiers stood watching on the stockade, he seemed mixed with the Blackfeet, but he soon got clear, and opened a broad space between himself and them. The traders now took breath, and their hearts rose a little, though three or four of the leading Blackfeet were trailing him vigorously. But by the time they had a mile and a half, Stemaw was at least a hundred rods in advance of them all. He was now seen to turn and shake his fist at his panting pursuer, then, wheeling away again, he went skimming the prairie like a coyote. In fifteen minutes he was out of sight,—and that was the last the whites ever saw of him.

By 10 o'clock more than half the Blackfeet had returned to the post. Some wanted their horses, but Mr. Wolfe would let no horses pass the gate until evening. Before night they had all come in, but were not much disposed to talk of the Cree, nor did the traders care to taunt them. Afterwards, some of the Blackfeet said at the fort that "Mahuygan make strong medicine for Cree;" and so he had—the best and strongest of all medicine for health and vigor—good hard, sharp training.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SWINE RAISING.—The hog is the most raised and least understood of all domestic animals. This ignorance, in a great measure, accounts for the present diseases among them. From their cradle, in some filthy pen, to their grave, in a slaughter-house they are misunderstood and mistreated. Therefore, if they sometimes turn out a bad investment, the result may be attributed to one of these causes. Owing to their prolific nature, everybody has sought to raise them, without even a fore-thought as to whether they are prepared for such an undertaking. Indeed, it is the general impression that accommodation is not at all essential to their welfare. And it is generally believed that they can adapt themselves to any surrounding and flourish like weeds. Just why such a notion obtains cannot be explained, as it is far from the truth, and every intelligent person should know it—because they were self-supporting, and could do their own foraging when in a wild state should be no reason for supposing they can withstand the same hardships when the conditions surrounding them have so materially changed. In the past three decades they have passed through a great transition, both as to bone and tissues. The improvement has been commensurate to the great efforts made to enlarge the frame, increase and improve the quantity and quality of the meat and to bring about that symmetry of form so sleasing to the eye and profitable to the producer.

All this has not been accomplished without making severe drafts upon the constitution. Hogs must have room, and plenty of it. They must have strong constitutions, and must be bred with special regard to this prime necessity. Those who are incapable of exercising judgment in such matters will surely fail of success in the business, and what is worse, they will entail failure upon others who have anything to do with the stock they produce. Let constitution be the first consideration with all and make size, frame and other qualifications subservient to this single object, we shall then have an animal easy to raise, easy to fatten, and profitable to market. First in importance to successful breeding is full maturity. No brood sow should be brought into service at an earlier age than from ten to twelve months—the latter being much preferred. None should pig more than once the first breeding year. The most vigorous period for breeding extends from the twelfth to the twenty-fourth months. Both sexes are then in their prime, and if properly bred will not fail to bring strong, healthy pigs. Select those hogs for breeders that are so formal as to admit of full development of the vital organs. The lungs should have free action, the kidneys must be strong and vigorous, the digestive organs should be perfect, and work in full unison. Avoid all hogs with a tendency to a sluggish liver.

While the sow is with the pig she is particularly subject to derangement of the digestive organs. They are likewise susceptible to the least climatic changes, and the inactivity the vital organs permits the virus of the blood to accumulate until it is absorbed into the circulation; the organs will then no longer perform their functions, and the sow will cease to thrive, while at the same time the pigs will become inoculated with the germs of disease. If too much corn is fed it overheats the blood, thus putting it in a position to aggravate disease. Her whole period of gestation indicates and requires that a mild cathartic and a strong tonic be administered in regular doses, and those who fail to comply with nature's demands in this particular are sure to suffer for it. If her actions were not restrained, and if she were not subjected to the will of man by being placed in conditions that are forced and unnatural, instinct would direct her to seek these necessities. As man has hampered and diverted this instinct and rendered its exercise impossible, he must watch her symptoms and apply the remedy and thus avoid a runty progeny. Do not allow her to nest too much, and if so inclined, force them to exercise. Change food often, and shelter from inclement weather. Change their quarters at intervals, and never allow the sanitary conditions of the place to be in the least neglected. Remember the cleanest of all domestic animals, if well bred, is the much maligned hog.—*J. Haas in Drover's Journal.*

HOW TO RAISE A CALF.—Let it suck for one or two days, so as to get enough of its mother's milk to physic it. Then take it from the cow and shut it up in a small pen, or, if the weather is cold, a warm box stall. Fasten up at a proper height a V trough large enough to hold two gallons. It is no use to offer the calf milk until it has fasted about twenty-four hours. When your calf gets hungry you will generally have little trouble in teaching it to drink in a day or two. For a week or ten days give the calf new milk, or until it begins to thrive, then substitute warm skim milk, with a little flaxseed tea or oil meal added. Begin with a tablespoonful of the latter and gradually increase to a gill. When your calf is four weeks old put a little shelled corn in its trough and it will soon learn to eat it, and when it gets to eating two ears at a meal, it will do without flaxseed. By the time it is two months old it will begin to eat fine hay or corn blades, and should be fed regularly a small quantity. If you decrease the milk, add bran and a little oil meal to the shelled corn. I have found a quart of bran and two ears of corn three times a day a full feed for a calf from three to six months old and that would weigh between three and four hundred pounds. A calf raised and wintered the first winter in this way will make as good an animal as it would if allowed to run with the cow and suck for the same length of time, and would do better when weaned, as the change of diet will not be so radical.

BREEDING FROM UNSOUND MARES.—It is too often the case that mares, especially, after having broken down through some inherent defect in the feet or legs, so that they can no longer be profitably used, are relegated to the breeding stud to transmit again the malformation that made them worthless, to their progeny. Like does not always beget like in every feature and detail; but in general terms the saying is a true one, and defects are just as likely to be transmitted as good qualities. Mares or stallions disabled or crippled by accident, and not from constitutional tendency or weakness in any particular, may be safely used for breeding purposes; but those that have given way through weakness or defects in any part of the animal machinery should always be rejected.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

FARM NOTES.

—American sweet potatoes are becoming popular in English markets.

—New York has nearly twice as many milch cows as all the New England States combined.

—The rain annually pours into the soil a quantity of nitrate of ammonia fully equivalent to three pounds per acre.

—Within the past five years the acreage of cereals in the United States has increased from 74,000,000 to 95,000,000.

—It is stated that on James L. Ray's farm in Gewis-and-Clarke county, Mo. this season, one acre yielded 102 bushels of wheat.

—The average butter yield of the Ayrshire cow is one pound from twenty to twenty-five pounds of milk; from the Jersey it is one pound of butter to eighteen pounds of milk.

—W. Day of Coleman Co., Texas has fenced in 20 miles of pasturage, and contracted to pasture 6000 cattle at $1 per head until the first of April.

—Horn shavings are excellent fertilizers, as they contain a large amount of ammonia. They are sold in the English markets at the rate of $40 to $50 a ton.

—No soil has yet been discovered in this country where remunerative crops can be secured without labor, or substantial property without value received.

—Among the big figures paid for thoroughbred horses the past year were the following: Falsetto, $18,000; Spendthrift, $15,000; Lord Murphy, $10,000; Wallenstien, $9,000; Sly Dance and Mistake, $8,000 each.

—The most approved method of catching a sheep is to wait until the animal gets behind and close to the other sheep, then make a dash at his left hind leg, catching hold of the leg with the right hand above the hock.

—Care should be taken that milch cows have salt twice a week and that they have access to water soon after taking the salt; because salt in its crude state is poisonous, and will create a high fever in the stomach, unless diluted by water, which relieves the animal from burning thirst.

—The raising of 300 bushels of wheat to the acre will remove from the land 51 pounds of nitrogen, 24 pounds of phosphoric acid and 37 pounds of potash. This could be replaced by 60 bounds of sulphate of ammonia, 171 pounds of superphosphate of lime and 76 pounds of chloride of potassium.

—The common garden marigold has now been improved by the German florist. One called meteor has a stripe of light yellow "down the petals." The general public will hail with delight the improvement of some of the old popular favorites rather than the straining after tender and delicate novelties.

—Vegetables require rich food. In getting ready for spring vegetables, do not fear to pile on the manure. It is the rank, rich growth which gives the agreeable tenderness, and without an abundance of manure this cannot be secured. Deep soil is also a great element of success in this branch of husbandry.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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A FEW WORDS

Does the fact that as the representative of the Democratic party, TILDEN was defrauded out of the Presidential office in 1876, constitute such an offence against the Democracy, that he should be set aside in 1880 because JOHN KELLY so orders?

JOHN KELLY and the New York *World* are united in opposition to TILDEN. He can stand their enmity, but who dare risk their friendship?

The friends of GRANT admit that BLAINE has the Republican masses, but assert CAMERON has the controlling machinery in Pennsylvania. So the Democratic masses are for TILDEN, but will permit no machine dictation on the CAMERON plan.

The lobby schemers and subsidy brigands—the jobbers in legislation and the grasping corporations—are all against TILDEN, but the people are for him now, as they were in 1876, when

Five millions, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-five American citizens voted for and elected him. They were defrauded of their choice by bribery, forgery, perjury and fraud.

JACKSON in 1824 was defeated by a far less criminal "bargain and sale" operation, although he had 50,000 majority over ADAMS. The Democracy in 1828 righted the wrong by triumphantly electing "Old Hickory." This is a good precedent for 1880. Better than JOHN KELLY's dictation.

A CIVIL SERVICE BOOM.

There is no Republican party in the Southern States, and in most of them hardly a pretense of organization outside a shell of a party kept up by the office-holders, speculators, and adventurers who by hook or crook manage to obtain a subsistence out of Federal politics. This patronage, which keeps up the semblance of an organization, is in the hands of the HAYES administration, and has been transferred to JOHN SHERMAN to help along his Presidential intrigue. SHERMAN, cold-blooded, experienced in knavish politics, and without a scruple as to his means in gaining an end, was the most potential factor in stealing the Presidency for HAYES. He was the prompter and advisor of the Louisiana Returning Board. HAYES' gratitude is shown by his remitting to SHERMAN the control of Federal patronage in sixteen States, which in its turn indisputably controls the Republican party in those States, and thus makes it comparatively easy for SHERMAN to possess himself of their delegates to the Chicago Convention. The game is a perfectly plain one, and there is hardly an attempt to disguise it. These sixteen States will be represented at Chicago by 138 electoral votes, and SHERMAN will only have to capture forty-seven votes from the North to give him a majority in the Convention. He is reasonably sure of twenty-two from Ohio, and this leaves but twenty-five to gain. Not a big task with the fraudulent administration committed to his support, and the immense patronage at its command in unscrupulous use.

This outlines the plan to capture the Republican nomination. It is not based on any strength JOHN SHERMAN has with the people, for outside of Wall street he is the most odious of the Republican chiefs. Its basis is the skilful use of Federal patronage to bribe or coerce support. Taking leading Republican papers as judges, there has been no such audacious and corrupt use of Federal power and money in the history of the country, as this conspiracy of HAYES and SHERMAN. The one is working to repay criminal services and the other to promote himself. And yet they are both noted Apostles of Civil Service Reform!

In North Carolina, SHERMAN has just succeeded by the aid of a small army of Special Treasury agents, paid six dollars a day out of the public Treasury, in capturing the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention, and expects by the same methods to get away with the district delegates. The New York *Times* in an editorial touching the abuse of SHERMAN's position to aid his scheming ambition, thus pays its respects to the wily and unscrupulous Secretary for having, through his subordinate officers strangled the will of the people of North Carolina. It says:

> Mr. Sherman appears to be working for the Republican nomination to the Presidency in a very bad fashion. He has sent a number of special agents, in the pay of the Government, through North Carolina to get delegates appointed to Chicago who shall be pledged to him. The four delegates-at-large have been named by the State Committee already, and three of them are members of that Committee. They are all for Sherman. One of them is Collector of the Port at Wilmington; another is said to have received an appointment under the Treasury within a few days. Of the Committee who made the selection of delegates, one was a Collector of Customs, one a Collector of Internal Revenue and one a clerk in the Law Division at Washington. We do not suppose that Mr. Hayes would decide that these men have obeyed his Civil Service order. He ought to require of Mr. Sherman their prompt dismissal. The Secretary has no right to profit in his ambition by direct disobedience of the President's orders. His general way of pushing his plan is, how ever, worse than an insult to the President; it is an outrage on the people who pay the money he is spending for his nomination. It is, also, the greatest possible injury to the Republican party, which would have very hard work to elect a man nominated by such means, and does not wish to do so if it can.

We don't see that SHERMAN's way of compelling the Federal office-holders to boost his Presidential boom, is any worse than the black-mailing of government clerks, employees and contractors, every year by the Republican party, to control elections. But let that pass.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* too, is shocked by SHERMAN's perversion of the Federal patronage to his own ends; and its Washington special sings this doleful song over "the flagrant violation of the rules and spirit of the Civil Service," which is enough to make a horse laugh:

> It has been discovered that, notwithstanding the loud protestations of Secretaries Sherman and Schurz, that the entire patronage of their departments is prostituted to carry out the purposes of Secretary Sherman, and force his nomination against the wishes of the Republican party in those sections. To use the language of a prominent Senator, who is in a position to know, "the entire South is now overrun by special agents of the Treasury and Interior Departments, who are receiving from six to ten dollars per day for manipulating Republican delegations in the interest of Secretary Sherman." It is also known that at the earnest solicitation of leading politicians in New York the Secretary has relaxed the civil service rules to allow the Collector to appoint persons in the customs srrvice without going through the formality of an examination. This is a part of the scheme to secure political control in that State.

That the virtuous and immaculate CARL SCHURZ should be seduced from the line of his pretty speeches, is awful to contemplate. Since LUCIFER tumbled there has hardly been such another fall.

Evidently the Republicans are making ready for a lively fight, with the possibility GRANT, BLAINE and SHERMAN may claw each other so roughly that a new candidate will be invented at Chicago. It is all very well for the fellow who carries the 138 Southern votes (without an electoral vote behind them) in his pocket book, but the aspirants with no such resources, will be less or more than human if they do not kick.

ARE DETECTIVES PERJURORS?

The attempt to impeach the veracity of the police or detective force of our city, is mischievous in its charaeter and calculated to weaken, if not destroy, public confidence in a branch of service upon which life and property largely depend. Let it be known that the detective force has been abolished, and every man's life is in jeopardy, and his domicile at the mercy of bands of desperadoes. There may be inefficient, perhaps bad men connected with this branch of municipal affairs, but as a class their words and oaths are to be trusted and accepted as truthful as any other class of the community, we care not of what grade.

In the recent murder trial reflections have been made against certain detectives connected with the case, which should not have escaped counsel or been tolerated by the Court, without some proof being offered to sustain the charges. There was no reward offered to cause any officer of the force resorting to unusual efforts to bring the culprits to justice A brutal, horrible murder was committed by somebody. The community was shocked at the outrage. It was the bounden duty of the police to undertake the search for the criminals, and surely no good citizen wanted to shield them if found and the crime fairly proven against them. It is the Commonwealth that prosecutes; it is for and in the name of all the people that malefactors are sought and punished. Society must protect itself, and employ all fair means to that end. It employs skilled men in ferreting out and detecting criminals; and it is for twelve men, whose oaths cannot he impugned, to declare the innocence or guilt of the accused. If a sworn officer is found disregarding his oath, he is the most dangerous man the community holds, and it becomes the duty of those who can sustain the change to punish him without delay or not make it

"ALL FAIR IN POLITICS."

The conviction and punishment of election officers guilty of making false returns, is a victory for reputable and honest methods in politics over which all good citizens should rejoice. In Philadelphia on Saturday there was such a lesson in Judge PIERCE's court, in the sentencing to a years' imprisonment, of four election officers of the Thirty-first ward, for conspiring to make a false return of the last election for Councilmen. The election officers were in the interest of the Republican candidate, who it seems needed more votes than had been cast for him, so after the polls were closed, they took the registry list, and beginning at the top, they marked every elector who had not really voted as having cast a vote for the Republican candidate. Going down the list in this way they had added forty-one votes by the time they had reached the letter g. This was about as much as the division would stand, so they stopped at this point, made out their returns, giving their man forty-one votes more than he had actually received, signed it in due form and sent it in. The process is certainly a simple one. It does away with all necessity for repeating and leaves an election altogether to the discretion of the inside officers. Judge PIERCE after hearing some peculiar appeals for leniency, remarked in passing sentence, "that robbing people of their votes was as great a crime as robbing them of "their pocket-books."

It would be a public benefit could this principle be indelibly impressed on the average politican or election officer, especially of the Republican party, for in its demoralization the leaders of that party in this State, of late years preach two distinct codes of morality: one for the government of the citizen in the ordinary avocations of life, and the other for his instruction when he comes to deal with political matters. In the latter the end, which is party success, is held to justify the means no matter how criminal, and thus it comes that persons recognized as respectable and law abiding—men at least who would shrink from burglarizing a store or picking a pocket—aid in the commisson of frauds on the ballot box or the making of false returns. They pass it over as "a good joke," and on the detestable and wicked idea that "all is fair in politics."

The Philadelphia election officers sentenced by Judge PIERCE were illustrations of this class. In mitigation of sentence, they had plenty of evidence of good character. One of them, according to the testimony of his pastor, was "a man of integrity, a regular attendant of the church and a teacher in the Sunday school." The second, also on the testimony of his pastor, "possessed a good character, was librarian of a Sunday school and had been a teacher in the school for three years." Two other clergymen also testified to the good character and morality of the other two defendants. This marks the serious part of the case and one which challenges attention. The offenders were not mere vulgar repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, who figure in city politics as professional scoundrels for pay, but were men of repute, church members and Sunday School officials. They acted on the principle "everything is fair in politics," which is as odiously a criminal suggestion as to preach grand larceny and forgery as excusable pursuits. We presume they will be, but these men should not be pardoned. They should be required to serve out every hour of their sentence. That is one way to make fraud odious, but it will seem to many a harsh rule to apply to these unknown men when it sits enthroned in the high places of the nation.

THE UNIT RULE.

In the Democratic National Conventions the unit rule, as regards the vote of a State delegation, holds good when the State Convention sending the delegates instructs them to vote as a unit. In the absence of such action by the constituent body the delegates vote as a unit or otherwise, as they may individually decide. In some States, the State Convention only selects delegates at large, leaving to the Congressional districts the selection of district delegates. The Republican National Conventions have not heretofore enforced the unit rule, even when adopted by State Conventions for the government of their delegates. Mr. MCPHERSON in the Philadelphia *Press* states the facts as follows:

> In 1868, and again in 1876, the Republican National Convention has in the most deliberate and emphatic manner laid down the law that the "unit rule" cannot and will not be enforced by it. The action is conclusive, and is founded upon reasons which cannot be answered. No National Convention will ever deny the right of separate district voting, for that is the basis on which the Convention itself rests. So that no matter when or how delegates may be appointed, the law is that when appointed they become invested with this right, of which there is no power to deprive them.

So it makes little difference whether Mr. CAMERON has the unit rule adopted at Harrisburg to-day or not. Four Congressional districts have elected BLAINE delegates, and his only way to sweep the board is to buy up these delegates in his usual manner, or have his Convention appoint the fifty-six delegates for the State, regardless of the action of the districts. It is likely he will adopt this latter plan. At the Convention at Lancaster to select delegates in 1876, a committee was raised to report delegates to the National Convention with Senator RUTAN as Chairman. This committee accepted some of the district delegates and rejected others, thus asserting its control of the selections, and the Convention ratified its action. This will probably be the course at Harrisburg to-day if CAMERON feels strong enough for such arbitrary action. Only in this way can he carry the entire delegation over to GRANT, and anything short of this may be a CAMERON defeat. We also look to see the HOOTEN gag applied, taking from committees the power to make a minority report.

NO BOOM FOR NEWSPAPERS.

The business boom is working hardly for newspapers, and already journals, with mammoth editions and supplements, find themselves brought up with a round turn at the increased cost of paper, which in some instances has jumped from thirty to fifty per cent. The paper manufacturers have formed a combination and mean to charge an equal rate at all points. Printing paper ought to be cheaper in the vicinity of Pittsburgh than Chicago, as bass wood is plenty and easily procured. Without the choppers have struck for higher wages, there is no sound reason for this sudden and extravagant increase. Some papers have reduced their size and others increased the price to meet the new demand. THE POST will do neither, but will keep abreast of the times, in all that constitutes a live newspaper. The Chicago *Tribune* appears to feel that the boom in business has a double back-action, and says:

> The revival of good times—the "business boom," so called—has given almost every class a lift forward except publishers of newspapers. Strange as it may sound, the general advance in wages and prices which pleases the public so much, has made harder "times" for the press. The price of type has been raised, coal is dearer, labor has advanced, and white paper, the leading item in newspaper expense, has been thrust up 33 to 50 per cent. with threats on the part of the paper-making combination to put it higher next spring. Meanwhile, publishers are charging the old price to their subscribers and the old rates for advertising; consequently the whole advance in the cost of publishing a newspaper falls on the proprietors, who have not felt at liberty to tax back their losses on the public. Some of the newspapers have dropped their supplements to reduce expenses, and a few have ventured to raise their subscription prices. The St. Louis morning papers have advanced their rates from four cents a copy at retail to five cents, and by the week have increased their charges five cents. Papers in other cities are contemplating a reduction in the size of their sheets where their presses will permit it. In this city, the Daily *Tribune* has omitted a part of its supplements and may have to drop more of them if the price of paper keeps on advancing, but will retain its old price. The *Times*, as a choice of evils between a reduction of size and an increase of rates, has advanced its price one cent a day, retailing hereafter at six cents instead of five, and raising its delivery price to city subscribers five cents per week, charging 30 cents instead of 25. In making the announcement of the advance, the publisher says that the cost of printing the *Times* is at the rate of $100,000 per annum more than it was a year ago. Judging from our own experience, this statement is not far wide of the truth. All the great dailies will be obliged either to curtail their size or increase their price if they would escape serious loss. Singular as it may appear to the unreflecting reader, the more business booms and prices inflate the worse it is for the publishers. Like the fable in Æsop, what is sport to the reader is death to the publisher.

WHAT CAMERON'S BOYS DID.

The Republicans had a stormy time at their Convention Wednesday, but the machine triumphed by the usual appliances, yet it was not a victory that the CAMERON crowd can waste much enthusiasm over. The utmost power of that corrupt and unscrupulous combination of public and private plunderers, fighting behind the name of GRANT, only sufficed to carry Third Term instructions by the meager majority of *twenty-two* in a Convention of 251 delegates. It was in this proportion the BLAINE men made their fight, and CAMERON carried his unit rule and had the Convention ratify the delegates he selected with scarcely a whimper. As the National Republican Convention does not recognize the unit rule, we may be sure there is not a man in the Chicago delegation who will not bow to CAMERON's will when it shall be made known what Presidential candidate, aside from GRANT, he can best dicker with.

Notwithstanding the desperate and, of course, corrupt endeavors of the CAMERON men, a change of eleven votes would have given the convention to BLAINE. It is clear the BLAINE men had victory within their grasp if they had known how to use their advantages. There is talk of a movement to elect a contesting delegation to Chicago by Congressional districts, but it will amount to nothing. The CAMERON lash cuts too deep and stings too bitterly; and, besides, BLAINE dare not encourage revolutionary measures. He is a great braggart, and has a reputation for courage on the smallest imaginable quantity of "sand." Had words of encouragement gone from BLAINE at Washington to Harrisburg on Tuesday morning, instead of appeals not to antagonize CAMERON too vigorously, the caucus of Tuesday night would have been controlled by BLAINE's friends. In fact it seems they had a majority in the caucus of *bona fide* delegates, but the CAMERON people run in and voted bogus delegates.

The BLAINE men we judge, comprise not less than three-fourths of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, or did before CAMERON's lash came down on the State Convention. We don't suppose they are allowed a single out-and-out delegate to Chicago. There is no disguise of the fact this result has come about by intimidation and corruption.

The nominations are a small matter. LEMON for Auditor General and GREEN for Supreme Judge were directed by CAMERON some weeks ago. The toploftical professions of the platform are about as nauseating a dose as could be administered to Republicans who appreciate the Convention results. The resolutions declaring for honest and pure political methods carry about as much weight as a harlot's professions of virtue and morality.

The Republican State Conventions of 1875 and 1876 adopted the annexed resolution against a Third term, and at one of these Conventions it was reported by Major EBRETT, who presided yesterday.

> *Resolved*, That we declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a Third Term.

The CAMERON Convention yestesday passed a resolution declaring in favor of a Third Term!

EDITORIAL MENTION.

COWLEY, the New York Shepherd, is in a fair way to get his deserts. He is in prison, with 25 indictments for cruelty to children hanging over him. He seems to have been a mixture of Bumble and Squeers.

THE French disavowal of any purpose to interfere with the MONROE doctrine, in the interest of M. DE LESSEPS, is brought down to a mere conversation between Mr. EVARTS and the French Minister. Still, France will not be likely to cause trouble in that matter.

THE old soldiers of both causes are about equally represented in Congress, there being 67 Union men and 61 Confederates. The blue scores 12 generals, 18 colonels and 37 of other grades; the gray, 17 generals, 22 colonels and 22 of other grades—the honors being thus singularly even.

IF War Secretary RAMSEY don't grant BOYNTON a court martial on SHERMAN, the General of the Army will have the pleasure of appearing in a police court for slander, where he will not be able to justify. BOYNTON's call for a court martial was to give SHERMAN a chance to prove his slanders. TECUMSEH needs a bridle on his tongue.

WE would remind the Democratic Chairmen of County Committees of the necessity of looking after the February election, and see that proper election officers are selected in every district. The coming general election will be one of the most important ever held, and it is of the utmost necessity that proper men be selected to count and guard the ballot.

WHAT is the use of spending hundreds of millions of dollars in building three great trunk lines to the Pacific coast, making the richest commerce of the old World tributary to the United States, if we are to build, or permit to be built, a short cut for the carrying vessels of the world? It would be deliberate suicide, and the first city to feel it would be New York.

No colored men need apply was on the finger board of the Republican Committee meeting, to select delegates. Will colored people never learn the fact they are only permitted to vote the Republican ticket but never to be entrusted with any position of honor or profit? The colored troops fought nobly but what difference does that make to politicians who gobble the spoils?

THE State appears to be getting along very well without a Legislature, in fact it is a positive luxury to be relieved of the sight of the *Legislative Record*, and the daily tramping to and from the capital when iniquitous legislation threatens the community. Our first experience in biennial legislation is so healthy that we are not likely to return to the annual sessions, but rather submit to temporary embarrassment.

THE foreign sensation that BISMARCK proposes to discipline France into a union with Germany, Austria and Russia to put down Socialism and Nihilism, is a humbug of course. It is singular that France, which is the only Republic on the continent, has no trouble with the Socialists. President GREVY's life is much safer than that of any king or emperor in Europe, although the French did show a disposition to shoot at LOUIS PHILLIPPE and NAPOLEON III. Let BISMARCK try a Republic, and he will have no trouble.

GENERAL SHERMAN treats General BOYNTON's charges with contempt, and says he can take no notice of them unless some commissioned officer shall endorse them. Everybody knows how likely a subordinate officer is to volunteer his services in another man's quarrel and run a tilt with the General of the Army; and, of course, General BOYTON couldn't ask such a favor. SHERMAN evades the issue as to his honor and veracity raised by a brother Republican, of as high character as any of the SHERMANS.

THAT man TILDEN is at it again; another "last gasp of expiring vitality" as one of the evening organs would say. In connection with several gentlemen of wealth and business activity, he is about to erect a mammoth hotel on Storm King mountain, which is the highest point on the Hudson river, and is on the right of the northern gate of the far famed Highlands. We have no doubt Uncle Sam can build as well as keep a hotel, and it is with that view the American people will install him as landlord of the White House.

THE rise in prices, set in motion by the recoinage of the silver dollar and the influx of gold, has caused a wonderful rebound from the depression of SHERMAN's contraction and hoarding scheme. The actual figures of the increase of money in use in this counry for the year 1879 was between $160,000,000 and $170,000,000. Of this nearly $80,000,000 is imported gold, which by a turn in the trade may leave us again. $30,000,000 gold out of our own mines, nearly $20,000,000 increased bank circulation, and the rest, $50,000,000, the glorious silver dollars of the patriot fathers.

THE Democratic National Committee has been called to meet at Willard's Hotel, Washington, on Monday, the 23d inst., to select the time and place for the meeting of the Democratic National Conventoin. The latter part of June or first of July will probably be the time chosen for holding the Convention. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville are spoken of as cities where the Convention may be held. A strong influence will be brought to bear to induce the Committee to select Washington instead of a Western city, but we have no idea it will be successful. The Cicinnati people profess to be sure they have a majority of the National Committeee in favor of that place.

THE critics who have unhesitatingly affirmed the soundness as law of the opinion of the Maine Judges—because those opinions harmonize with their partisan prejudices—will be surprised, perhaps, to find that as good an authority as General CHAMBERLAIN of Maine, does not so regard them. In a recent address to the students at Bowdoin College General CHAMBERLAIN said of the opinions:

> It has been charged that these decisions are new, but the facts are new likewise. People tell us that the opinions are in conflict with the former opinions of the same tribunal. But there have never been questions before the Courts before in which these same questions were brought up. The statement of facts involved the liberty of the subject. *The Supreme Court could not decide the case as lawyers*, but, equal to the emergency, rose to the case as statesmen, and as *statesmen* decided the questions.

In the State of Maine, possibly, this may be accepted as a splendid tribute to the judiciary, but beyond the confines thereof it will hardly be so regarded. Another way to state the decision is that it was dictated by party necessity, and in these days that often passes for statesmanship.

THE books of the Treasury Department for the six months ending December 31st, 1879, have been closed and balances struck. The total receipts for the six months were $159,312,636, and the total expenditures, including interest on the public debt, $153,347,457, which includes about $20,000,000 expended on account of the arrearages of pensions. The following statement will show the receipts in detail for the six months ending December 31, 1879, compared with the corresponding period for 1878:

	1879.	1879.
Customs	$67,915,785	$84,8 7,378
Internal Revenue	87,7 8,851	60,979,245
Miscellaneous	15,515,793	13,486,014
Total	$141,167,889	$159,312,636

In customs alone the increase was $16,900 000, and internal revenue over $3,000,000, the net increase compared with 1878 being $18,144,747. The customs receipts for the month just closed were, in round numbers, $15,000,000, against $10,000,000 for January, 1879, and from internal revenue $10,000,000, against $8,000,000.

AT the meeting of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture, at Harrisburg, last week, a resolution was adopted declaring that the present fence law of that State is a relic of colonial time long since outgrown, and urging on the Legislature at its next session the necessity of making such changes in regard to fence laws as shall conform to the present conditions of agriculture in the State and the present needs and common law rights of farmers.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

An Argument Against any Enterprise of the Kind,

Which Would Destroy America's Growing Commercial Supremacy.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

I am opposed to there being a ship canal constructed across the Isthmus. I am opposed to it on selfish grounds first, and second because I am an American—a United States American.

France, England and all Europe are in favor of it because it will enable them to send their large steamers and ships fully loaded by a short route through to Japan, China and the Indies without breaking bulk. It will enable them to return with the rich products of the East in the same way and in short time. The English know that it will continue London as the exchange centre of the world (for buy where you will or what you will abroad heretofore, you inevitably settled for it in London somehow before the transaction was ended.)

It will stop the rising importance of New York and San Francisco as great centres of exchange.

It will neutralize the hundreds of millions of dollars we have expended in constructing our trans-continental railways. It will discourage us from building more of them.

Do not let us deceive ourselves by imagining that the ocean trade via this canal will come to New Orleans, to New York, or to San Francisco. It will do nothing of the kind. The ships and the steamers are owned, and the ocean commerce is owned by our competitors, Great Britain, Germany, France. In every port you find their ships; their agents, their commercial houses. Of ours, you find next to nothing.

We have a good thing. We control this mighty continent. We are now compelling the traffic of the world to come our way. Let us hold on to it. That's business. A nation is great so long as its trade is good. It declines when its trade falls off. The great cities and nations of the Mediteranean controlled the trade and dictated the policy of the civilized world four hundred years ago.

Alexandria, Venice, Florence, Genoa, Marsailles, Spain, Portugal, were the jewels in the hub of enlightenment, intelligence, trade and commerce, the arts and sciences. On an unlucky day for them De Gama discovered the Cape of Good Hope and the new route to the Indies and the "Gorgeous East."

The seeds of death for the Mediterranean cities were sown. They did not kill at once, but decay set in and slowly and surely the grass grew on the quays of Naples, Genoa, and Venice and Alexandria; the spiders and the bats invaded the splendid palaces of the Medici and the merchant princes of Venice. Or let us take into view an illustration nearer home. Louisville thinking to better herself worked for years and finally succeeded in getting the Federal Government to build a canal for her around the falls of the Ohio, as her merchants said, to bring the trade of the lower Mississippi up to her wharf. But Lo! how bitter was their disappointment. No sooner was the canal finished than they had the mortification of sitting upon their unused wharf posts and seeing the steamers from New Orleans, gilding majestically by them bound for Cincinnati, for Pittsburgh, for any place but Louisville.

It has taken Louisville years to recover from this shock. Her indomnitable business men have been equal to the emergency. Seeing their mistake they have devoted themselves to bringing railroads to Louisville, and now she is almost ready to again raise the "horns" in defiance against her hereditary rival Cincinnati. M. F.

SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Lincoln and Chandler After the Battle of Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The death of Zach Chandler constrained a writer in to-day's *Capital* to give a very interesting chapter of heretofore hidden history. The writer says: "I happened to be in Washington when the first Bull Run battle was fought, and when the Northern troops, routed and disorganized, rushed back to the Capital. All was dismay and confusion, and I had not a shadow of doubt but, had Beauregard pursued, he could have captured Washington. Well, during the time of consternation, while walking on the avenue, whom should I meet but Senator Zach Chandler. We had for twenty years been warm personal friends though antagonistic politically. Chandler was intensly excited at the defeat of the Union forces, and, like Uncle Toby's army, swore terribly. 'By G——d,' said he, 'let's go right up and see Lincoln. Something has got to be done or the country's gone to h—l. Come right along.' I assented to his suggestion, and in five minutes we were in the White House. Chandler stood upon no formalities, and quickly we were in the Blue Room, where we found Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln. The former had been weeping, his eyes were red and swollen, and he was walking up and down the apartment with rapid strides. Turning upon us the moment we entered the room, and recognizing the Senator, he advanced and held out his hand, exclaiming, "My God, Chandler, I'm glad to see you! Oh, we are ruined! ruined! What shall be done?" 'Done, Mr. President! Done!' and walking up to a desk where lay pen, ink and paper, 'write out your proclamation at once, immediately calling out three million men. It will give confidence to the nation. If you don't we will all be in anarchy before a week.' Lincoln expostulated, and said he had not yet had a Cabinet meeting on the subject; that it would meet that evening, &c.; but Chandler was inexorable, and spoke up still more excitedly: 'Mr. President, I want that proclamation immediately; not a moment should be lost. Come, draw it up now—right away, and I will take it to the Associated Press, and it will be all over the country to-morrow.' Urging the President to the desk, in a few minutes the proclamation was written. We left directly afterward, Chandler going to the Associated Press office and I to that of a Washington newspaper. Now, I often ask myself what would have happened to the country if Chandler had not visited Lincoln that afternoon?"

A DIPHTHERIA CURE.

A Remedy for Diphtheria and Throat Diseases.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

HAYSVILLE SPRINGS, Jan. 31, 1879.

Enclosed find a remedy for diphtheria which is proving so fatal in your city. If you will please give it room and call attention to the same you will do more good than half the physicians and save lives enough to give you a new subscription list. I have tried it in my family and friends and never knew it to fail.

With respect,

GEO. B. NASH.

CURE FOR DIPTHERIA.

A few years ago, when diphtheria was raging in England, a gentleman accompanied the celebrated Dr. Field on his rounds to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" which he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. The remedy, to be so rapid, must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured *every* patient without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger, instead of a spoon, as the sulphur really does not amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closed to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from *diphtheria*. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation; the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes, with doors and windows shut. The mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of *cold* in the head, chest, &c., at any time, and is recommended in cases of *consumption* and *asthma*.

BIG DAMAGES WANTED.

Missouri Furnace Company Against Boyle & Hazlett.

$600,000 Damages Desired for an Alleged Breach of Contract.

A day or two ago a precipe was filed in the U. S. Circuit Court, in a suit for damages brought by the Missouri Furnace Company of St. Louis, Mo., against Messrs. Boyle & Hazlett, proprietors of extensive coke works at Mt. Pleasant, in the Connellsville coke regions. Yesterday the attorney for the plaintiffs filed a narr in the case, from which the following facts are gathered:

The plaintiffs, the Missouri Furnace Company, operating several furnaces at St. Louis, Missouri, for the manufacture of pig iron, entered into contract with Messrs. Boyle & Hazlett, operating coke ovens at Mt. Pleasant, to furnish the plaintiffs with 11 cars of coke per day, making 330 cars per month, from the first day of October, 1879, until the first day of October, 1880. By the terms of the contract the plaintiffs were to pay $1 16¾ per ton for the coke, based upon the price of mining at 25 cents a wagon, and 60 cents per oven for drawing the coke. In case any strike of miners or other operatives at the coke works should occur, then Boyle & Hazlett were not to be liable for damages for not furnishing the coke regularly, nor were they to afterward make up for time and coke lost by any such strike. Yet notwithstanding this contract the plaintiff company allege that the defendants have utterly failed to furnish any of the coke under the contract. It has been a rule of the plaintiffs to make long forward contracts for coke in order to make a certainty of operating their furnaces, and the defendants well knew this, and that what is known in the market as Connellsville coke was absolutely essential to the manufacture of iron. It is claimed that the defendants have made default in 1,600 cars of coke from October 1, 1879, up to the time of bringing this suit. By the failure to get the coke six furnaces belonging to the company were closed, thereby causing an actual loss in profits on iron, that could have been manufactured and sold, of $220,000. The furnaces have a joint daily capacity of 500 tons of iron, and the profits lost were $20 a ton on 8,250 tons. In conclusion, damages are asked for in the total sum of $600,000 for breach of contract, loss of profits and loss of business sustained by the plaintiffs.

THE HUNTER MURDER.

The Cost of the Trial—How the Jury Stood, &c.

From the books of County Controller Alexander, Tuesday, the following figures were obtained, showing the cost of the trial of McLain.

Jurors	$1,200 00
Board at St. Clair Hotel	475 50
Witness fees	735 00
Stenographers, estimated	700 00
Total	$3,380 50

Then there were incidental expenses that the county was put to on account of the trial, which will increase the actual expense to very nearly $4,000, exclusive of the salaries of the District Attorney and his assistant.

It is positively asserted that the counsel for McLain and Geisal will make a motion to strike off the *nolle prosequi* allowed the colored boy Gross, and insist that he be placed upon trial for complicity in the murder. District Attorney Robb says that in case Gross is put on trial, he will not have anything to do with it, and that the court can appoint some one else to try the case. The counsel for the defense in the McLain murder trial on Wednesday filed twenty-seven reasons in support of a motion for a new trial for McLain. No time has yet been fixed for argument on the motion.

The jury positively stood when they went out on last Friday night eleven in favor of murder in the first degree, and one for acquittal. A compromise was finally effected in order to get the one juror in favor of acquittal to agree upon conviction.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Present Status—Complaints About the Postoffice.

There is not much new to be told about the coal miners' strike. The miners at Castle Shannon and at Keeling's works are still at work at 3½ cents per bushel. The miners' secretary declares the following railroad pits as out: Mansfield Coal and Coke Co., Grant Mines, Camp Hill, colored men in; Pittsburgh Union, Fort Pitt, Cherry's, Oakdale, Oak Ridge, National, Laurel Hill, Glendale, Nixon, Glass House, Summer Hill, Bower Hill, Clark's slope, Gormley's, working under Jones' scale, 5¼ cents; Carlin's, Chess', working under scale: Venture, Crombie's, Enterprise, Cliff, Kaiser & Co., Coal Bluff, Courtney, Osceola, scale; Alpsville, scale; Armstrong's, scale; Sandy Creek, Nos. 1 and 2; Union, Plum Creek, Hampton, Duquesne.

Mr. Jones in his reports published in the *Labor Tribune* of this week issued to-day, makes the following complaint:

"Circulars mailed on Monday evening were withheld by the Postoffice authorities at Pittsburgh. Hence the misunderstanding. I have sent out hundreds of wrapped circulars before, with only one cent stamp on, but this time they were detained, and on Tuesday evening I found them in the postoffice, and immediately paid letter rates for them. I hope that by this time everything is satisfactory and understood. I have asked an explanation."

We have no doubt the postoffice authorities simply obeyed the law in withholding the documents. The complaint was received too late to make inquiry last night.

The Miners State Convention of Ohio was held at Mansfield on Tuesday when they made a demand that where a screen is used it shall be a half inch screen. W. A. Davis was chosen State Secretary. The miners of the Shenango valley are in the field for an advance of fifteen cents.

JOHN NEFF of Johnstown, and a P. R. R. brakeman named Whalen had a fight on Friday, the latter having attempted to put Neff off a train. Neff was badly handled and had his jaw fractured. The brakeman was killed in an accident at Derry on Saturday.

CAMERON'S CONVENTION.

Exciting Caucus Held by the Delegates Tuesday Night.

Unexpected Development of Strength in the Blaine Ranks.

The Grant Boom Peters Out in a Scant Majority in a Packed Convention.

Only 22 Majority for Grant Instructions Out of 251 Delegates.

Cameron's Selected Delegates to Chicago Forced on the Convention by the Ring Lash.

The Winnebago Crowd Hard Pressed but Victorious at all Points.

Lemon for Auditor General and Greene for Supreme Judge.

The Day Before the Convention.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, January 3.—The quiet fix-up of the Cameron Convention, so confidently relied upon to about dark to-day, met with a sudden interruption this evening. The Blaine men had been in the doldrums all day because they thought their expected strength had been frittered away by the characteristic methods employed by Don Cameron. Towards evening they picked up courage, and then it was given out that instead of quietly submitting to be led by the younger Cameron they would make a stand as determined as possible.

A CAUCUS OF BLAINE AND ANTI-GRANT DELEGATES

was held in the parlors of the Lochiel House, and a call of the roll revealed the fact that there were *one hundred and three present and fourteen instructed Blaine delegates absent.* This result astonished the anti-Grant leaders, and for a time caused

CONFUSION IN THE CAMERON CAMP.

Field Marshal Quay soon rallied his most trusty workers, and in a short time a plan of battle was arranged, the program being to give the Blaine adherents, who were joined by Wolfe of Union, and Kountz of Somerset, who as usual did a great deal of talking, a preliminary engagement in the general caucus.

PROGRAM OF THE BLAINE MEN.

The Blaine men in caucus decided to upset the Cameron machine if possible by insisting that the Presidential electors and delegates to the National Convention should be named by the delegates from the respective districts, instead of allowing them to be appointed and placed under the control of Cameron as was done four years ago. They also decided to support George V. Lawrence as temporary chairman. This insurrection on the part of Lawrence made

CAMERON FEARFULLY ANGRY,

and he could scarcely repress his feelings. The general caucus was called at nine o'clock in the dining room of the Lochiel House, and rumors of trouble in the camp attracted large crowds of outsiders and excited the liveliest feelings among the newspaper men, who had been mourning because of the mild character of the convention. The caucus was organized by calling Mr. Miller to the chair.

THE FIRST RUMPUS

was on the call prepared by order of the State Committee. The name of Kountz of Somerset, had been admitted because he was merely a contestant, but after a lively wrangle a motion was adopted allowing the names of all contestants to be added to the roll for use in the caucus.

The real trouble was reached, however, when Hon. John Cessna offered a resolution directing the chairman of the caucus to appoint a committee of nine to select Presidential electors, delegates at large and district delegates to the National Convention and report the same to the Convention to-morrow, subject to its approval.

Mr. Wolfe immediately moved to amend by making the selections by the delegates from the respective districts.

CESSNA DEFENDS HIS RESOLVE.

Cessna in one of his most vigorous speeches defended his resolution asserting that it was offered in the interest of no single man, but in the interest of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. He favored a solid delegation whether it should be for Grant, Sherman, Blaine, Washburne or any other candidate.

GRANT HISSED.

When Grant's name was mentioned it was hissed vigorously, while Blaine's was cheered vociferously.

Major Norris defended the resolution and said had it not been for the breaking of the rule four years ago, Pennsylvania would not be in the humiliating condition she is to-day.

Kountz denounced the original resolution, and claimed that it was an outrage to allow nine men to do the work which the delegates themselves should do.

EXCITING DEMONSTRATIONS.

The debate was continued for sometime by Wolfe, Pearson and others, and the demonstrations were of the most exciting character. Cheers, yells and groans greeted the speakers, and the Chair with difficulty maintained order. Finally a vote was reached on Wolfe's amendment and was taken by a call of the roll. The

BLAINE MEN WERE DEFEATED,

the vote being 110 for and 123 against the amendment.

The original resolution was then adopted. The Committee on Program reported W. Leeds would move for the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization, C L. Magee for the Committee on Contested Seats, John Cessna for the famous Committee of Nine, and Senator Herr for the Committee on Resolutions. Before the report was adopted a motion was made to adjourn, but amidst great confusion the report was declared adopted, and the caucus adjourned.

WILL RENEW THE FIGHT.

The Blaine men are disgusted at the defeat of their plans, and threaten to renew the fight in the Convention to-morrow. The young Senator, however, says the trouble is now over and is serene and happy. The Blaine men say they were counted out of votes, and that had it not been for the repeaters Cameron would have been defeated.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

The slate, as now arranged, is that W. C. Moreland, James McDevitt, W. B. Rogers, Esq., and Hon. Hugh McNeill will be the Allegheny county delegates to Chicago. The delegates at large from the State will be Messrs. Quay, James McManus, C. L. Magee and Linn Bartholomew. The electors from Allegheny county will probably be N. P. Reed and James Lindsay, with Harry W. Oliver at large.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, February 4.—Senator Cameron was about the Lochiel Hotel all night endeavoring to arrange a compromise, but his efforts were of no avail, except in a few individual cases. Mr. Cameron insisted on carrying out his original plan of instructing the delegation to vote as a unit and to vote for Grant. Through his lieutenants, this morning, Cameron freely made threats that if the Blaine men go on with their fight in the Convention not a Blaine man will be allowed in the Chicago delegation. The Blaine folks made the counter threat that in that event they will go back to their districts and elect delegates by a popular vote of the party and appeal directly to the Chicago Convention for recognition. They say this would destroy the moral force of the Cameron packed delegation.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

Before noon the Opera House, in which the Convention was called to meet, was crowded. F. C. Hooten of Chester county, Chairman of the State Committee, called the delegates to order and directed the Clerk to call the roll. Four contests were announced in Senatorial districts, but none among the Representative delegates, although there were some substitutions. As soon as this was completed, the election of Temporary Chairman was announced in order. S. R. Miller of Mercer, Chairman of the caucus, nominated Hon. Russell Errett. Gen. C. J. Albright started the ball immediately on behalf of Blaine by moving to amend the motion by naming Hon. George V. Lawrence of Washington, for the position. After some discussion the voting was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: Errett, 158; Lawrence, 92. The total vote polled was 250, showing only one vote lacking.

MAJAH ERRETT'S LITTLE SPEECH.

Mr. Errett was escorted to the chair by Mr. Lawrence, who merely introduced him. Mr. Errett said his position was one of temporary importance, but he was grateful for the honor shown him. This was the opening of a Presidential campaign, and while there was a difference as to preference, he was certain that the nominee of the party at Chicago, whoever he might be, would receive the hearty and unanimous support of the entire party. Invoking a spirit of harmony, he awaited the pleasure of the convention.

The Committees on Permanent Organization, Contested Seats and Resolutions were ordered. Senator Herr was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, C. L. Magee on Contested Seats, and Wm. M. Leeds on Organization.

SETTING UP THE DELEGATES FOR CAMERON.

John Cessna of Bedford, offered the resolution agreed on in caucus last night, and which kicked up a rumpus, providing for the appointment of a committee of nine to report delegates to the Chicago Convention and Presidential electors. This was the most important move of the Cameron crowd, as it would give them the Chicago delegation entire, and cast out the twelve Blaine men who had been elected in their respective Congressional districts.

THE BLAINE PLAN.

John Stewart of Franklin, offered the following amendment to Cessna's resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of one be appointed from each Congressional district, whose duty it will be to report to the Convention names of four delegates at large to the National Convention and two electors at large; that it will be the duty of this committee to report also a list of district delegates to the National Convention, who are to be chosen by delegates from their respective districts, including in their report the names of those persons who have already been chosen as delegates from their respective districts by the action of the people thereof.

There were so many Cameron men packed on the committees that had a vote been taken, Cessna's resolution would probably have been defeated and Stewart's adopted.

Mr. Stewart insisted on his resolution, but Major Errett saw the point and declared the Convention adjourned until half-past two o'clock.

ALLEGHENY DELEGATES AND ELECTORS.

The following are the Chicago delegates and electors from Allegheny county:

Twenty-second district—Delegates, W. C. Moreland and James McDevitt; Alternates, A. L. Pearson and William Hill; Elector, N. P. Reed.

Twenty-third district—Delegates, W. B. Rogers and James T. Lindsay; Alternates, C. B. Shea and John Megraw; Elector, A. E. W. Painter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling the Committee on Contested Seats made a report which was adopted.

Mr. Cessna's resolution was reintroduced and Stewart at once moved to amend it as indicated before the recess.

Mr. Stewart spoke earnestly in favor of his amendment, basing his argument on the fact, as he put it, that the Convention had no more right to nominate delegates to the Chicago Convention than it had to select Congressmen to represent the people of each district.

The amendment of Stewart was lost by 100 to 150, and then the resolution as originally offered was adopted.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GRANT.

Senator Jack Herr of Dauphin, Cameron's right hand man, then offered the resolution agreed on by the managers and dictated by Don Cameron, instructing the delegates to the Chicago Convention to vote for General Grant, and in all questions to vote as a unit. This resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican National Convention from this State are hereby instructed to support for the Presidential nomination General U. S. Grant, and to vote as a unit in all questions that may come before the Convention.

Mr. J. A. Stone of Crawford, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to the support of the Republican party, we see no good reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other States in 1876, of opposition to a third Presidential term, and we hereby endorse and reaffirm the resolution passed by our State Convention held in this city in 1876 upon this question.

Mr. Stone, after arguing strongly in favor of his amendment to the resolution of instruction, finally withdrew it.

Senator Herr's resolution gave rise to a somewhat acrimonious debate which was opened by Senator Herr himself in a highly laudatory address on the life and character of Gen. Grant. The speech, notwithstanding its nicely rounded sentences fell decidedly flat, and the name of Grant awakened little, if any, enthusiasm.

BLAINE MEN HOWL.

Gen. C. J. Albright followed in opposition, not because he was opposed to a third term or was afraid of Grant, but because he believed that the people of Pennsylvania wanted James G. Blaine. This sentiment produced considerable applause, but the Grant men sat silent and confident looking, knowing they had the votes to put Herr's resolution through.

Gen. Koontz of Somerset, was opposed to both propositions in the resolution. He did not know what change had come over the spirit of the men who control the convention, because three years ago they pronounced against the third term doctrine. He wanted Pennsylvania to have a potent voice in the convention, but he did not want that voice raised in supplications for Cabinet or other positions. The change in the views of the controllers of Republican politics may have been caused by the change made in the War Department. This intimation was received with applause and laughter. In continuing Gen. Koontz said he knew the nomination of James G. Blaine would strike a chord in the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania.

LITTLE BILLEE'S RHETORIC.

W. C. Moreland of Allegheny, made a speech in favor of the resolution, which was garnished with rhetorical flourishes which awakened some applause.

Messrs. Darlington of Chester, Harvey of Clinton, Stone of Crawford, and Wolfe of Union, all made strong speeches against Grant and in favor of Blaine.

Gen. Harry Bingham of Philadelphia, finally obtained the floor after Butler B. Strang had made a motion that the name of Blaine be substituted for that of Grant in the resolution. Gen. Bingham urged the members not to make a contest of this kind. Blaine and Grant men were not really antagonistic, and the friends of Blaine could have had a representation on the delegation in Chicago if they had so desired. He wanted the whole question left out.

Mr. Wolfe put Bigham through a course of catechism, but Bingham succeeded in wriggling out after announcing, that although he was a friend of Blaine he had no authority to withdraw Blaine's or any other person's name.

GRANT'S LEAN MAJORITY.

After a vast amount of chaffing a vote was taken on the amendment, and it was defeated by a vote of 95 yeas to 154 nays. The question then recurred on the original resolution instructing for Gen. Grant. A division was demanded, and then the ayes and nays called on the first part which resulted as follows—yeas, 133; nays, 113.

The second proposition to enforce the unit rule was then adopted. All these proceedings were had before the Convention had effected a permanent organization, and with Russell Errett in the chair.

A SPEECH NOT FIRED OFF.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Hon. A. G. Olmstead as Permanent Chairman with Vice Presidents and Secretaries from each Senatorial district.

Mr. Olmstead was conducted to the chair, but as it was growing dark and the owner of the Opera House refused to turn on the gas because the room had been previously rented, and he was afraid he could not keep his contract, the Chairman refrained from delivering his prepared speech.

TOO DARK FOR THE RESOLUTIONS.

Then the Committee on Resolutions reported the platform, but it was too dark for the Secretary to read it. A motion was made to adjourn till evening, but amidst the noise and confusion the chair announced the nomination of a candidate for Auditor General in order.

NOMINATIONS FOT AUDITOR GENERAL.

Mr. Passmore of Schuylkill, and Senator Lemon of Blair, were placed in nomination, and notwithstanding the gathering darkness, the parties making the nominations insisted on eulogistic speeches. There was an evident desire to hurry through the business, but Sam Losch was determined to be heard on the point that if it was too dark to read the platform it was certainly too dark to proceed with a ballot.

HIS FRANTIC EFFORTS

to secure a recognition caused a most uproarious scene, nearly every delegate attempting to make himself heard above the noise, which continued notwithstanding the attempt of the Chair to preserve order. Suddenly, as if by concerted arrangement, a lull ensued, and then the motion to adjourn to the hall of the House of Representatives was put and carried.

NIGHT SESSION AT THE CAPITOL.

A large portion of the Convention thought the body was to meet at once and proceeded directly to the Capitol, but the room was so packed that no business could be done and the Chair stated the Convention had adjourned until half past seven o'clock. This ruling was accepted rather reluctantly, but the delegates finally acquiesced and proceeded to enjoy a bibulous respite from excitement.

The Convention reassembled at half past seven o'clock and was called to order by the Chair who announced that the first business in order was calling the roll on the nomination of Auditor General. The vote resulted as follows: Lemon, 158; Passamore, 93. Lemon was declared elected and it was made unanimous.

THE DELEGATES AND ELECTORS.

After Passamore had been quietly and effectively laid away, Mr. Cessna reported the electors at large and delegates at large to the Chicago Convention, together with alternates. The delegates at large are M. S. Quay of Beaver and Philadelphia, James McManus of Philadelphia, C. L. Magee of Pittsburgh, and Linn Bartholomew of Skuykill. The electors at large are Harry W. Oliver of Allegheny, and Samuel Benson, President of the Union League, Philadelphia.

The electors and delegates from Allegheny county were the same as already given.

A FEEBLE PROTEST.

After the report had been read Butler B. Strong of Tioga said he did not desire to make any factious opposition, but he desired to make a brief statement. When the delegates from the district he represented met to discharge the duties so generously provided in the resolution, they selected gentlemen eminently qualified to fill the positions. The committee had seen fit to deny the delegates even that poor boon. If the change was necessary, however, to carry out the proposed program he would bow to the will of this convention.

Several other attempts were made to alter the report, but they were utter failures. Cessna's report was adopted in its entirety.

SUPREME JUDGE AND PLATFORM.

The nomination of Supreme Judge being in order Hon. Henry Green was named and nominated by acclamation.

The deferred platform was then read and adopted, and Mr. Cameron's convention adjourned *sine die*.

DELEGATES DISCUSSING THEIR ACTION.

The Lochiel has been crowded all evening, and delegates have been discussing the action of the convention with surprising freedom compared with the restraint exhibited during the session of the convention.

Wolfe is specially gratified with the dimensions of the kick made, and says he considers the votes practically and unequivocally a defeat of the Cameron forces. He thinks it presages the withdrawal of Grant before the Chicago Convention meets; even the coercion necessary to accomplish the result to-day will prove an element of weakness in the end.

A. T. M.

THE PLATFORM.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, First—That rejoicing as we do over the steady growth of the national prosperity which began in 1876 with the change of the balance of trade in our favor, and over the successful resumption and maintenance of specie payments, we may reasonably claim the financial soundness and prosperity of the country as the natural result of the financial policy we as a party have sustained.

Second—The resumption of specie payments having been accomplished at the time appointed by law and the finances of the country being in a thoroughly healthy condition, we regard it as unwise to engage in any new attempts at financial legislation. The country is prosperous under our financial system as it is, and we know of no good reason why that system should be now disturbed.

Third—The persistent efforts of the free traders to destroy our tariff piecemeal by legislation to repeal the duties on special articles, admonish us of the necessity of adhering more strongly than ever to the tariff policy of the past twenty years, which has built up one grand system of manufactures, fostered the revenues of the Government, and promoted our National prosperity. The business of the country will not bear this tinkering of the tariff, and if any revision of that tariff is to be made at all it should be done through a commission of capable men after a patient and thorough hearing of all parties to the interests involved.

Fourth—We object most decidedly to all attempts to enact a new tariff through the agency of commercial treaties. A treaty framed, negotiated, discussed and ratified in secret is not a proper method of regulating the revenues of the Government.

Fifth—In view of the recent events in Congress and in the Southern States, and latterly in the State of Maine, we deem this a fitting opportunity to reaffirm our adherence to the following principles, viz:

1st. The union of the States, with equal rights, indistructible by any constitutional means

2d. Protection to the person, liberty and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others.

3d. Strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations, State and National.

4th. The perfect security of free thought, free speech and a free press, and of equal rights and privileges to all men everywhere, irrespective of nationality, color or religion.

5th. A free and a pure ballot, thoroughly protected, so that every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once, at each election, without fear or molestation, moral or physical, on account of his political faith, nativity or the hue of his skin.

6. Honesty in elections. The people having the virtue and the heroism to govern themselves, our Government must depend for its stability upon honest elections. Until a man is considered infamous who casts an illegal vote our Government will not be safe, and whoever deprives a citizen of his right to vote, or of the legal effect of his vote is a traitor to our Government.

7th. An honest count of all votes legally cast, and an honest return of whoever is elected, free from all attempts to defraud the people of their choice through technicalities or by an arbitrary rejection of their votes.

Sixth—We extend to the Republicans of Maine our congratulations over the peaceful and successful resistance to an effort to defraud the people of that State of the right to chose their own representatives, and the attempt to steal the government of that State. Our republican form of government will be a signal failure when any political party can succeed in defying the public will as shown by the people at the ballot box.

Seventh—We deeply regret the growing tendency to throw elections aside on mere technicalities and informalities. The right of the people to choose their public servants is too sacred to be subverted upon any pretext that the returns of elections are deficient in some trivial matter of form.

Eighth—We thank our Senators and Representatives at Washington in the last Congress, and in this, for their firm adhesion to Republican principles and policy, and for their opposition to Democratic schemes to renew the absolute doctrine of State rights, and to cripple the Government by withholding needed appropriations in order to coerce legislation repealing all national laws that protect the purity of the ballot box.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is hereby instructed and required to carefully examine whether any person to-day placed on the electoral ticket be legally disqualified from any cause from serving as an elector, and in case any such legal disability be found, the State Committee shall substitute another name from the same Congressional district.

Resolutions endorsing the administration of Governor Hoyt, and providing for the selection of the State Central Committee, were also contained in the platform and adopted with it.

Eyes Straightened for Miss Davidson.

Miss Mollie, daughter of Mr. James Davidson, No. 272 South Canal street, Allegheny, had crossed eyes ever since she was three years old, one turning in so far as to cover all the white at the inner corner. Two operations have been necessary, the last of which was performed last Wednesday. They are now perfectly straight. The result has been so satisfactory, though their fears were great, she and her friends gladly permit the publication of the case, and recommend without reserve the operator, Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue.

EXTRACT.—For persons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long and continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better medicine for restoration to health than Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

EDMORD CLAY, M. D.,
Pugwash, N. S.

The Mardi Gras Doings at New Orleans.

The celebrated carnival festivities this year have an unusual interest to the public generally, owing to the fact that the great procession of maskers and mummers takes place on Tuesday, February 10th, when on the same day the 117th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company occurs, when $30,000 will be given away to some one (it may be you) for $2. For further information address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. feb4:ltd&W

FOREIGN.

Germany Preparing to Send Troops to the Dutch Frontier.

Over Three Hundred Thousand People Starving in Ireland.

American Demand Causes a Boom in the English Iron Trade.

Railroad Horror in France—Six Killed and Forty Wounded.

IRELAND.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE STARVING.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The *Herald* opened an Irish relief fund with a contribution of $100,000. The returns by counties from Ireland show 312,370 persons are slowly starving, and the outlook for the coming months is gloomier than prediction has yet painted. Local efforts are becoming feeble, and the people look to the world for succor.

RETURNS OF DISTRESS BY COUNTIES.

DUBLIN, February 4.—The daily, hourly cry of distress in Ireland becomes more urgent and widespread. Every day reveals new horrors in the catalogue of suffering. The outlook for the coming months is gloomier than any prediction has yet painted. No language can describe the appalling privations, the utter destitution which prevails. The return by counties where the chief distress exists shows the numbers of those suffering to be as follows:

Mayo	64,509	Tipperary	6,300
Galway	43,260	Leitrim	5,800
Sligo	42,930	Wicklow	3,600
Kerry	33,100	Monaghan	2,300
Donegal	58,000	Westmeath	1,900
Roscommon	26,150	Longford	1,875
Cork	25,896	Kilkenny	1,790
Clare	19,360		
Limerick	7,600	Total	312,370

THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

DUBLIN, February 4.—The Mansion House Relief Fund Committee publishes extracts of letters received from Catholic Archbishops, testifying to the efficiency of the Committee, and the impartiality which characterizes the distribution of the funds.

A NEW PETITION.

Lord Mayor Gray and the corporation and civil officers of Dublin will present a petition of corporation in favor of reproductive public works, and an amendment of the land laws at the bar of the House of Commons, on Friday next.

OPPOSED TO PARNELL.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Drexel, Morgan & Co. have given notice that they cannot act any longer as Treasurer of the fund raised through the instrumentality of Parnell.

FRANCE.

SEVEN PASSENGERS KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED BY A RAILROAD COLLISION.

PARIS, February 4.—A collision took place this morning at Argentenil on the railway leading from this city to Versailles, in which seven passengers were killed outright and twenty seriously injured, several of whom it is thought may not survive. The report is that the accident was caused by the misplacement of a switch. Various opinions prevail as to the responsibility of the railway authorities in the matter, but no reliable information can be obtained until an official investigation shall have been made. The wounded were immediately removed to the hospitals and the dead, several of whom have been recognized by their friends, will be made the subject of the usual inquest. Much excitement exits over the calamity, and surprise is expressed that so grave a casualty could occur on a road which is ordinarily so carefully managed.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

PARIS, February 4.—It appears that the train from Paris, which left St. Lazare station at six o'clock, bound for Argentenil, came into a collision, in a dense fog, with the train of the circular railroad at Clichy Levallois. The engine of the latter train crashed into the rear carriage of the Argentenil train and smashed it to pieces. The engineer lost both legs, and his stoker was killed on the spot. Of the passengers, seven were killed outright and over forty-five were injured. Five first-class carriages of the Argentenil train were telescoped and heaped over each other. At St. Lazare and Asnieres, near Clichy, the nearest points to the place where the the disaster occurred, the scenes are described as of the most harrassing kind. A special train with medical attendants and litters was sent from Paris to bring back the wounded, dying and dead. Among those who are seriously injured is said to be M. Jolly, a very popular Opera Bouffe artist.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR BELIEVED TO BE INSANE—HIS DEPOSITION NOT IMPROBABLE.

VIENNA, February 3.—The substance of certain official reports which have been made to the authorities by their agents at St. Petersburg, has leaked out and is in process of circulation in society. The reports give in great detail the facts respecting the mental condition of the Czar, and leads to conclusions that he is at this time quite insane. He is represented as subject to prolonged fits of depression, remaining for hours and even days in a state of almost unconscious lethargy. These fits are succeeded by wild exhiliration, during which the Czar is most affable, genial and joyous, and it is at these moments that his courtiers ask and receive from him favors of the most extravagant description. It is said that in one of these moods the Czar announced he was resolved to grant Russia a practically Democratic form of government, and to call upon his people to elect a legislature which should frame a constitutional form of government. Report adds that the deposition of the Czar by his son is not at all improbable.

WASHINGTON.

Resolution on the Presidential Vote to be Favorably Reported.

Further Evidence Proving the Political Purposes of the Exodus.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1880.

THE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Exodus Committee held a short session to-day. The first witness called was E. D. Borden of Goldsboro, N. C. He testified that the white people of the State of North Carolina do not feel alarmed about the exodus; that the wave of the movement has already subsided, and that the great mass of colored people in North Carolina were as well contented as they are in any other section of the country. The next witness was C. Grooms, lawyer, a resident of Green Castle, Ind. At the request of Senator Voorhees, he produced and read extracts from editorials published in the Green Castle *Banner* in November and December, 1878, in which it was stated the colored men of the South are practically disfranchised while they live in that section, urging it as the duty of the colored men of the South to come north of the Ohio river and help make a solid North, and urging that if they remain in the South to be enumerated in 1880 they would increase the numbers of their enemies there, but if they came north they would increase the numbers of their friends in the North.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The House select committee on the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election of President and Vice President accepted the report of the sub-committee in favor of Representative Bicknell's joint resolution "proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of President and Vice President by the people." The committee have stricken out that portion of the resolution providing "that a contest in any State shall be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal," and with this one change, have instructed Representative Bicknell to report the resolution favorably to the House.

UNDERCURRENT FOR WASHBURNE.

The peculiar tactics which Secretary Sherman and his friends have been indulging in to force Grant off the track have stirred up such antagonisms that it is doubtful that, even were Grant out of the way, if Sherman could get any considerable strength from among his followers. The agitation of the ridiculous story set afloat last week that General Grant was to be declared out of the race, officially, at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Convention, while it did not help Sherman at all, even assuming the rumor to be true, has created a strong undercurrent in favor of Washburne of Illinois, and prominent politicians say that in the contingency of Grant stepping aside, Sherman and Blaine will at once be antagonized by Washburne. It is a noticeable fact that all of Grant's strong friends who will talk on the subject of a second choice have a kindly feeling for Washburne. It is alleged that he is the choice of General Grant himself; and if it should so be that he is not a candidate, it is believed that the General will use his influence for Washburne. Again, with Grant out of the way, and Blaine and Sherman being probabilities, Conkling's friends say that he, too, would support Washburne rather than that either Blaine or Sherman—for he hates them both—should succeed.

SHERMAN'S AGENTS.

Secretary Sherman still continues, with unblushing effrontery, to use his high position to aid his Presidential chase. His special agents are now swarming in Virginia, and the attempt will be made to capture that State in his interest as was North Carolina. The plan is not to hold a Convention, but to have the Central Committee select the delegates by electing themselves. Jorgenson, the only Republican member in the Congressional delegation, is working with Sherman, and if he succeeds he is to control the patronage of the State. Sherman made a like effor in Colonel Keogh of North Carolina, to secure his good office; but Keogh declined, and was outwitted after all, but got even by having a Convention called, and a contesting delegation sent to Chicago. In Maryland Sherman expects to capture the delegation through Collector Thomas of the Port of Baltimore. The latter is the shrewdest politician in the State, and with the aid of Sam Shoemaker of the Adams Express Company, and the Naval officer, will probably be able to deliver the goods. Thomas, who will manipulate the wires for Sherman, led the delegation to the Cincinnati Convention in Blaine's interest, and voted its sixteen votes for the favorite, even after Hayes was nominated. In view of this fact, it was always a matter of surprise among the *quidnuncs* that the President should have rewarded him with the most important Federal office in Maryland; but Thomas was probably shrewd enough to discover early in the game that Sherman had the Presidential itch a month after Hayes was inaugurated, and drove a good bargain with Sherman for his influence.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

As it is generally understood that the administration has definitely abandoned its civil service reform policy, movements will shortly be inaugurated to revive and reorganize all the State Republican associations which disbanded in consequence of the civil service orders issued bp Mr. Hayes on his accession to the presidency. These associations, composed of department clerks and other Government employes were managed always for political purposes, and on reorganization will be used in the same direction during the coming presidential canvass.

CENSUS APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to be Supervisors of Census: Pennsylvania—Edward A. Howell, Third district; Wm. Schell, Fourth; Wm. Hayes, Sixth; J. Simpson Africa, Seventh; Howard R. Miller, Eighth; Alex. Murdock, Ninth; Daniel S. Richmond, Tenth district. Wisconsin—Alonzo A. Loper, First district; E. Welch, Second; Leonard Lattridge, Third; Thos. S. Allen, Fourth. West Virginia—John B. Laidley, Second district.

The nominations went through without debate. The remainder are yet to be reported from the Census Committee, and the indications are that most of them will be held up for some time with the object of forcing a more equal division of the appointments between the two great political parties.

REV. MARCUS ORMOND.

His Present Condition and Prospective Improvement.

The Most Remarkable Case on Record—A Northern Trip.

Rev. Marcus Ormond, D. D., whose case is one of the most remarkable on record, was in the city again last evening, having returned from a Northern trip. Dr. Ormond it will be remembered, was a most erudite minister, who about a year ago, suddenly lost all knowledge of reading and writing, as well as the use of words, and could remember nothing of his previous great learning. This was attributed to excessive mental labor in preaching and lecturing. His physical as well as mental health was impaired at the same time. After being under the care of eminent physicians for some time his physical health became improved, but he was advised not to attempt to regain his former knowledge, for fear of a relapse. He has been slowly learning ever since, and now can talk, when not excited, with ordinary fluency, but he is not yet able to read or write, except as a child does when first learning. He can manage to write his own name slowly, but he cannot spell the simplest word without assistance. He was advised to take a trip South, but concluded to go North, and has now just returned from a trip to Oil City, Salamanca and the Indian reservation, in this State, and St. Catharines, Galt, and Hamilton, in the province of Ontario, Canada, Buffalo, Dundas, Burlington, Custer City, Derrick City, Sawyer, Red Rock, Tarport, Limestone, and Carlton. His trip has done him much good, and he hopes to eventually entirely recover. After a visit to his family at Burgettstown, Washington county, he will in all probabilty take a trip South. He talks freely about his misfortune, and while seeming to realize it fully, accepts it with resignation.

THE ex-khedive tried in vain to get a Neapolitan bank to advance $140,000 on some jewels.

THE NAIL TRADE.

Another Advance Likely to Be Made in Card Rates Next Week.

How Outside Speculators are Barred Out—Increase in Nailers' Wages Probable.

The Western Nail Association will meet in regular monthly session in this city on Wednesday next, and the indications are now that another advance in the price of nails will be made. In a chat with several of the leading nail manufacturers yesterday, the reporter was assured that the advance is surely coming, and some of the manufacturers think that the card rates may be increased even before that time. There are several reasons why there should be another advance in nails. Manufacturers say that when merchant bar sells at four cents per pound nails ought to bring from $5 50 to $5 75 per keg. The present card rate is $5 00 per keg here and $5 25 in the east. Nails were selling at $5 00 per keg when merchant bar sold at 3½ cents, and manufacturers had more than they could do then to supply the demand. With the increase on merchant bar came the increase in puddlers' wages and the increase in wages paid to other workmen in the rolling mills. The advance in wages of course increased the cost of manufacturing nails and since that time the purchaser and not the manufacturer of nails has been reaping the advantage. This is one reason why manufacturers favor another advance in card rates.

Manufacturers say that the demand for nails still keeps increasing. While the card rates at present are $5 per keg only regular customers can buy them at those rates and even they can not buy all they want. The manufacturers are loth to sell. They want to share the advantage of any further increase and are particularly watchful that nails shall not fall into the hands of speculators. A good deal has been said about speculators dabbling in nails, but the best information the reporter could obtain warrants him in saying that but few speculators hereabouts up to this time have gotten hold of many nails. Some of the manufacturers go so far as to declare that no nails are held by outside speculators; that if there be any nails stowed away they are held by hardware dealers and other business men who deal regularly in nails. Nail manufacturers enjoy a protection from outside speculators which but few other producers enjoy. The outsider may be able to buy nails, but he cannot easily dispose of them all to an advantage. For instance, when he buys he must buy different sizes, and when he sells he can generally sell only such sizes as his customer may want. Thus he has left on his hands a lot of nails of some particular size, which are not easily unloaded at advantageous rates. The regular dealer in nails does not suffer the same disadvantage, because, being a regular patron of the manufacturer he can replenish his diminished stock of one particular size, and then with the unpopular size which he was before unable to dispose of, he again holds an evenly balanced stock. The manufacturers feel pretty confident that outside speculators hold but little, if any stock of nails.

The hardware dealers and others who sell nails regularly are more likely to be the speculators, but manufacturers think these classes are also without large stocks. Many of this class of dealers have of late enlarged their orders, but where there were sudden and heavy increases in the order the manufacturers have been particularly watchful to see that the large order was not given for the special purpose of storing and speculating. They have been crowded with orders and therefore had abundant excuse for declining to fill orders for say ten thousand keg lots from a purchaser who usually heretofore bought two hundred keg lots. Many of them have been compelled to adopt this course, while still other manufacturers have been shrewd enough to do it at any rate. They have discovered more or less disposition in dealers to thus load up, but for all that they feel confident that the demand for nails is healthy and will continue. This, they say, is another reason why the card rate should be increased.

There is some difference of opinion as to what the increase should be. Some think that the card should not be increased above $5 40, but others say that $5 60 is not too high. An increase to $5 50 would carry with it an increase in the nailers' wages. At present the nailers receive twenty-seven cents per keg and an increase to $5 50 in card rates would give nailers thirty cents per keg under the present scale. Owing to this fact some of the Pittsburgh manufacturers think that the Wheeling nail men may be opposed to an advance in the card. It is reported that the Wheeling manufacturers have orders ahead for a month, and if this be true they would of course oppose any increase in the price of nails that will force an increase in the cost of manufacturing until their present orders are filled. The Pittsburgh manufacturers do not generally believe, however, that the Wheeling men have allowed themselves to get into such a predicament, and expect that they as well as our home manufacturers will favor an additional advance to $5 50 or $5 60 per keg.

Before closing we should state that the reporter in his search for information, was courteously treated by all manufacturers save one. He was making inquiries of a kindly gentleman at the office of Chess, Smyth & Co., when one person suddenly burst out in a petulant manner commanding the gentleman to give no further information, and firing ill-tempered remarks at the reporter in particular and at newspapers in general. It was doubtless another case of indigestion as the individual had a dyspeptic appearance.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best preparation known to preserve the hair. Use it

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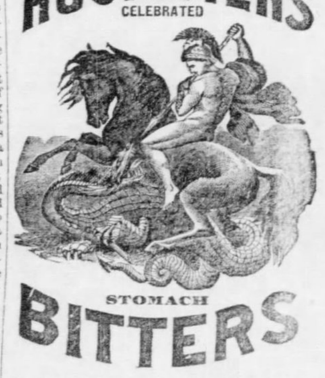

Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, or nervous system, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of Death.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally fe1:mwf-1m

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

The Great Extension of Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.

How It Is Used by Corporations to Oppress the People.

The Remedy Proposed and Pending in Congress.

[Washington Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.]

A measure that is likely to cause more debate than any other in Congress this winter save the financial question, is in regard to the removal of certain causes from State to Federal Courts, which is brought up by Hon. R. W. Townshend, of Illinois. The bill was introduced by him at the extra session, but owing to the heated political discussion on the Supervisors bill it was forced over till this winter. By the original Judiciary Act, adopted in 1789, the right to transfer certain cases was allowed from the State Court to a Federal Court. Prior to 1866 the grounds for removal were so few that only a limited number of persons in the States had suffered inconvenience from this law, and therefore no considerable complaint was heard, but since that time several acts of Congress have been passed greatly enlarging the grounds for transfer, the effect of which has occasioned such inconvenience, delay and expense to the citizens of the States where suits are brought that a strong demand exists for the repeal of the law.

I asked Mr. Townshend what the main object of the bill was. He said:

"The principal object I had in view was to protect my constituents in Illinois and the people of the States from the oppression of powerful corporations, such as railroad and insurance companies. When you remember that it requires some considerable time to get a case through the inferior Federal Courts—and about three years to get final adjudication in the Supreme Court—and that owing to the remoteness of these courts from the mass of the people of the States, long distances are necessary to be traveled by suitors and witnesses—there only being two points in the great State of Illinois where such courts are held, and the much heavier costs and fees of the Federal over that of the State courts, you can see how easy it is for these powerful corporations to defeat the ends of justice and crush their antagonists by driving them into the Federal court under the law of removal. A poor widow suing on the life policy of her deceased husband, or a poor farmer suing a railroad company for damage done to his stock, or for supplies furnished, or a workingman for his wages, are as helpless as an infant in the clutches of a panther. Again, the power of the Federal Courts to invade the domain of the State Courts and deprive them of the consideration of cases over which they have acquired jurisdiction, is an insult and degradation of the State judiciary and a destruction of their dignity and independence. Such a law may some day produce a conflict between the judicial powers which will endanger the peace of the people and the safety of the Government. Mr. Jefferson was greatly alarmed by the exercise of such power, although very few abuses had resulted in his day. Notice among other strong expressions of his the language he used in 1821, in writing of this law of removal:

"'The germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the Constitution of the Federal judiciary, an irresponsible body (for impeachment is scarcely a scare-crow), working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States and the government of all be consolidated into one.'

"The acts of 1866, 1867 and 1875 have so enlarged the grounds for removal of cases from the State to the Federal dockets that the Supreme Court is overcrowded to such an extent as to be incapable of disposing of the business before it. Consequently the Attorney General has suggested and Senator Davis of Illinois, has introduced a bill to create eighteen additional Federal Judges and the establishment of an additional Federal tribunal—an intermediate court. That would not relieve the grievances of the people, but increase them by multiplying life officers, and with increased expenditures make the burthen of taxation heavier. This bill I have in charge will obviate these evils more effectually than any other means that can be devised, unless the original jurisdiction of the Federal Court is curtailed, because if this bill is passed the business of the Federal Courts will be diminished to the extent of about one-third, then the present machinery of the Federal Courts would be ample for proper dispatch of business, justice would be as free and accessible to the poor man as a wealthy corporation, and the danger of conflict between the judicial powers be avoided by making clear the line of demarcation between them, assigning to each its proper limits."

"Will it reduce the appropriations for the Judicial Department?"

"Undoubtedly. If you will look at the annual expenditures for each department prior to 1866, the time when Congress began to increase the grounds for removal, you will find that the largest amount appropriated in any one year was $1,192,000, being for the year 1865; whereas, the appropriations for that department now are three millions annually, and if the law is not repealed additional Judges and additional Courts are necessary, which before many years will double the amount of these appropriations."

"But some of its enemies say this is a partisan bill."

"That is untrue. The charge is made in the interest of the corporations in order to create prejudice and thereby aid in its defeat. They base that charge on the ground that the law affects criminal proceedings, which of course must operate in the South as well as the North. Governor Orth of Indiana, in order to pacify his Republican friends has offered an amendment to exempt criminal proceedings from the operation of the repeal, and it will be voted upon when the bill is finally considered. The truth is, that the bill was framed and introduced by myself in 1877, as I have already said, mainly to relieve my constituents in Illinois, and no one in Congress knew I had such a bill in contemplation until it was introduced. Some of the most stalwart and leading Republicans in the West are warm advocates of its passage. The people of the rural districts, irrespective of party feeling, appreciate its nature and its justice, and therefore I am confident a number of Republican members from the West will vote in favor of the principal features of the bill."

"In what section is this opposition located?"

"Chiefly in the East, where those interested in the large insurance and railroad corporations and other monopolies reside."

"Does the bill affect the original jurisdiction of the Federal Courts?"

"It does not. Every person or corporation now entitled to sue in the Federal Courts will have the same privilege as now; and indeed my bill leaves the right to remove untouched from the State Courts all cases involving Federal questions, or those arising under the Constitution or treaties of the United States, or suits affecting foreign Ministers and Consuls."

"In what way does this law of removal enable corporations, &c., to oppress the citizens of the States, and which does not also operate to their own detriment?"

"The facts I have already mentioned—of delay, inconvenience, remoteness of the Federal Courts from the home of the citizen, the greatly increased expense of litigation in the Federal Courts above that of litigation in county and State Courts—in many instances deter citizens who have just grounds of action from following their more wealthy and powerful antagonists into the Federal Courts. The removal does not operate to the detriment of the corporations in all these respects, because their attorneys are usually located at the points where the Federal Courts are held, and therefore, unlike the citizen, are not compelled to incur the expense of travel for themselves and attorneys, and being defendants they can well afford and glad to wait the slow progress of litigation in the Federal Courts." S. W. S.

FOUR CENTS.

That's the Price of Iron Now.

The Association Consider the Hoop Iron Tariff Question.

[From The Daily Post of January 31.]

The Western Iron Association met in special session at their rooms on Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. C. Lewis presided and Jas. D. Weeks officiated as Secretary. A general discussion was had on the proposition to advance the card rates from 3¼ to 4 cents per pound, in which a number of manufacturers took the ground that the advance was inexpedient. They felt that the advance already made had been made too suddenly and not a few expressed fears that a general collapse might follow. The majority considered the revival in the iron trade healthy and legitimate, and the motion to increase rates was adopted.

A committee was then appointed to consider the question now agitating the hoop iron manufacturers and soon afterwards the committee reported the following which were adopted:

WHEREAS, There is now pending an appeal from the decision of the Treasury Department in regard to the importation of hoop iron cut to lengths and other like material under which said importations are allowed to be entered on payment of 35 per cent. *ad valorem* duties; and

WHEREAS, All manufacturers of iron and steel are interested in a just and proper interpretation of the law governing the payment of duties; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the officers have made a grievous mistake in their decision by admitting articles at a reduced duty when the true intent and meaning of the law has been evaded by a subterfuge, therefore

Resolved, That the Western Iron Association in convention assembled, hereby protest against the decision as made and call upon the Treasury officers to give a careful and deliberate consideration to the testimony offered by the hoop iron manufacturers now in Washington, believing as we do that their claims are founded on equity and justice.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the representatives of the Hoop Iron Association now in Washington.

In the afternoon another session was held but the time was occupied in adjusting the new card and in routine business of no interest to the public. The new rates which go into effect on Monday will be found in full in our iron market reports on the third page this morning.

This action of the Association advances the wages of the puddlers to $7 25 per ton, under the sliding scale adopted some months ago. A question that naturally arises now is what will be done in reference to wages should the price of iron go above 4 cents? The lowest limit of the scale is 2½ cents and the highest limit 4 cents. When iron went below 2½ cents per pound the puddlers refused to accept a reduction of wages below those based on the 2½ rate, but whether by parity of reasoning they will be satisfied with $7 25 per ton for boiling should iron go above 4 cents is another question. There is, however, plenty of time for the settlement of this question since the card rates are not likely to be advanced above 4 cents for some time.

An advance in the price of nails is next to be expected. Many members of the Iron Association belong also to the Nail Association but these two associations are nevertheless separate and distinct bodies and the body which met yesterday had no control over the price of nails. Many manufacturers predict that the advance in nails will soon come. The reasons for it have already been given in THE POST.

Secretary Weeks left for Washington, D. C., last evening to present the resolutions in relation to the hoop iron tariff question, and use such other influence as he may have in the interest of protection.

Some Years Ago

a dentist went about the country curing people's gums and attending to their teeth. He made money and retired. He was really successful. He says now that all he used on them was SOZODONT. It was true. He restored the health of the mouth by this natural remedy.

He stuck like SPALDING'S GLUE to his customers and cured them. STT

A RELIABLE FIRM.

Goods Sold at the Lowest Market Price to the Trade.

We wish to call the attention of the public to the commission store of Somers Bro. & Co. No. 211 Liberty street. They keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, bacon, lard, honey, apples, onions, potatoes, dried fruit, apple butter, mince meat, buckwheat flour, beans, peas, hominy, kraut, cider and all classes of country produce.

The above are all furnished to the wholesale trade at the lowest market price. This firm is one of the oldest in the city and cannot be questioned as to reliability. Their custom is among the best known dealers in the city. Give them a call at their large store, No. 211 Liberty street.

Mrs. Partington Says

don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the *ne plus unum* of medicines. 6

About the Bishops.

Dr. Rollestan's statement in the London *Times* about the temperate habits of the American bishops is answered by another correspondent in a later issue of the same paper. "It has been my good fortune," says the latter, "to be acquainted with several of the American bishops and to have partaken of their hospitality on more than one occasion during a three-years' residence in the State, and also to have been privileged to make some small return of hospitality to them when they visited this country for the late Pan-Anglican Congress, and I do not remember to have met at the dinner-table a single total abstainer among them. I especially call to mind a most pleasant dinner party given some years ago by a bishop in the Southern States, and at which three other bishops and eight clergy were present, when "cocktails" were handed round before dinner and the cigar-box afterward, and two or three different wines were on the table."

In colds of great obstinacy, attended with constant coughing, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup renders prompt and permanent relief. Price 25 cents.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Young Lady Bound and Gagged by Four Masked Robbers.

A daring robbery was committed on Saturday night at the residence of John Butler, in Williamsburg, Lower St. Clair township, just beyond Brownstown. Miss Butler, aged eighteen years, a sister of John, was about to retire, when four men with blackened faces rushed out from beneath the bed, pinioned her arms, placed a handkerchief over her mouth and tied her with a towel by the neck to a bed post. Then they broke open a trunk and stole $300 belonging to John Butler and several hundred dollars of his brother's money. Mrs. Butler was the only occupant of the house at the time.

Act wisely—be ready—have on hand "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," and you will have nothing to fear—not even a doctor's bill.

THE TILDEN CLUB.

A Sentiment from Mr. Tilden.

Letters from Hon. R. Vaux and Hon. G. W. Miller.

The First Annual Reception—An Evening of Social Enjoyment.

[From The Daily Post of January 31.]

The first annual reception of the Iron City Tilden Club passed off pleasantly last night. The dancing was had at Lafayette Hall and the banquet at the St. Charles Hotel. The assemblage at Lafayette Hall consisted chiefly of members of the club and their wives and sweet-hearts. A number of Republican politicians were also present, but the gathering was eminently a respectable one, and the proceedings were characterized by good taste. It was an evening of rare social enjoyment to the participants. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags; the music was excellent and the dancing accommodations were splendid.

A SENTIMENT FROM TILDEN.

After the grand march the assemblage was called to order by Dr. E. W. Swentzell and the following telegram was read:

NEW YORK, January 30th, 1880.

To Dr. E. W. Swentzell, President Iron City Tilden Club:

I have received your invitation to attend your annual reception or to transmit to you a sentiment. As I cannot be present on that occasion I give you a sentiment. Obedience to the choice of the majority as expressed in the elections is the vital principle of self government, without which its forms are a sham, representing only fraud or force.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

EX-MAYOR VAUX'S SENTIMENT.

Announcement was also made that letters of regret had been received from ex-Gov. Bishop of Ohio, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, George M. Dallas, Esq., Hon. Richard Vaux, Hon. George W. Miller of Washington, Pa., and others. Following is ex-Mayor Vaux's letter:

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you for your very obliging invitation to the first annual reception of the Iron City Tilden Club on the evening of this month, but do not think I can accept it, though it would give me great gratification to be present, for engagements will keep me here.

When the Democratic party gets brains, courage and knowledge of principles; honest, true, able leaders; learns that political corruption can never "put on incorruption;" when it is patriotic and brave enough to denounce fraud and all who instigate or aid in its perpetration; defends the right of the people against the usurpation of political courts and committees; in conferring its honors on those who merit them, and prohibits great railroad corporations from the management of its affairs, conventions and nominations, then your reception will be full to overflowing of true, sincere, unselfish Democrats, and the ballot box will speak the people's convictions in the glorious proclamation of victory.

There is work to do to accomplish all this. Begin. Ever faithfully,

RICH. AD VAUX.

To Dr. E. W. Swentzell, President Iron City Tilden Club, Pittsburgh.

MR. MILLER'S LETTER.

Following is Mr. Miller's letter:

WASHINGTON, PA., January 29, 1880.

Dr. E. W. Swentzell, President of the Iron City Tilden Club:

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that circumstances will prevent me accepting your kind invitation to be present at the first annual reception of the Tilden Club, to be held in Pittsburgh on the 30th inst. But you will permit me to say through you to the members of the club, that the expression of public opinion in the proposed reception, to the man and the principles he represents, must meet with a hearty response with every true Democrat. In purity of character, in unswerving integrity, in the administration of public affairs, and in a thorough knowledge of the theory of our Government, Samuel J. Tilden stands preeminent, and is a fair exponent of the true Jeffersonian Democracy. For these reasons he was elected by the free will of the Democracy of the Union to be their standard bearer in the eventful contest of 1876. In that contest he did not disappoint expectation in the high qualifications claimed for him as a leader, but on the contrary, developed eminent ability and displayed remarkable skill in the management of the campaign. The result before the people was a triumph of the Democracy. Mr. Tilden then at the head of the Democratic party was the first to break the power of that sectional party, which, from 1850 had held the absolute control of the Government. In the popular vote cast he received an overwhelming majority. The verdict of the American people fairly expressed declared him elected as Chief Magistrate of this great Republic; but the will of the people thus expressed was most flagrantly violated, and the highest tribunal in the land was prostrated for partisan purposes to sanction and subserve the designs of the confiscators in their successful attempt to steal the Presidency. The Democratic party, ever law-abiding, submitted to the forms of law rather than rush into revolution. But this is now all a matter of history. It is, however a history that is deeply written in the minds of every Democratic voter who finds that he was cheated and defrauded of his inestimable privilege, the right to determine by his ballot who should represent him in the administration of the Government. To regain and vindicate this right is especially the mission of the Democratic party in the approaching political contest. In that struggle for supremacy I am convinced that the outraged voters of the country will right this great wrong. The Democratic party has never been successful when it has sought the by-paths of policy and expediency. Its strength with the people lies in boldly following the path of principle and in doing justice. The masses of the people feel and know that Mr. Tilden by usurpation was deprived of the office of President to which he was fairly elected. Common justice and honesty in their minds demand, that by him and through him this wrong should be righted. He to them is the embodiment of a principle which in the impending national contest must be successfully vindicated at the polls, or else our boasted republican institutions are at an end. I do not know that Mr. Tilden is an aspirant for Presidential honors. I am not aware that he desires or would accept a nomination. I have no purpose to subserve so far as the nomination of any man is concerned, but I have a conviction founded in the justice of the case which I do not hesitate to express, and one which I believe will be indorsed by the honest masses of the party everywhere: it is this, that unless Mr. Tilden should declare beforehand that he will not accept a nomination, common honesty, injured justice and the established usages of the party demand that this honor should again be tendered to him. Very truly your friend,

GEO. W. MILLER.

The other letters thus far received are brief, giving only the regrets of the writer at being unable to attend and conveying no sentiment.

SPEECH MAKING.

Dr. George H. Keyser was introduced after Mr. Tilden's dispatch had been read. He congratulated the club upon maintaining an organization to advocate the course of Mr. Tilden during the past three years, and he was glad to see the organization ready to renew the fight against the great fraud perpetrated in 1876. The watch-word in 1876 was "Tilden and Reform," and in 1880 it will be "Tilden and Restitution." The speaker knew of no man so well calculated to lead the Democrats to victory, and he regarded him as the safest and ablest man in the country to-day.

Hon. James H. Hopkins was the next speaker. He was glad to see so many present, especially the ladies, and was glad to see such interest taken in the Tilden Club. The attendants were too much employed with pleasure to listen to a political speech and wishing all present much additional pleasure and enjoyment the speaker would only say to them in the language of the poet:

"On, on with the dance. Let joy be unconfined
When youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

Malcom Hay was next called upon. He was so used to saying what Brother Hopkins said that he would again repeat himself by simply saying,

"On, on with the dance."

The dancing was afterwards resumed and continued until shortly after twelve o'clock, when the attendants adjourned to the St. Charles Hotel. After the banquet dancing was resumed, and continued till a late hour this morning.

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Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per bottle.

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11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods	25
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18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
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22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing	50
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25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
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32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
33.	ERYSIPELAS, Rose or Erysipelas, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
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Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. se1:mpa:W:R

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This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

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Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
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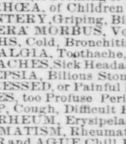

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The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.
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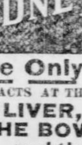

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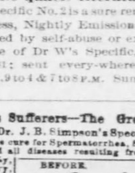

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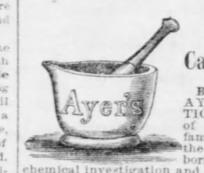

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17th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,

At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF TH

CAMERON WINS.

Chris. Magee Pulls the Strings and His Puppets Jump.

A Solid Grant Delegation from a Solid Blaine County.

Megraw Calls Richardson a "Mick" and Ralph Tries to Lick John.

Confusion, Mean Tricks, Profanity and Free Fights at the Republican Committee Meeting.

[From The Daily Post of February 2.]

The Republican County Committee on Saturday afternoon elected a solid Grant delegation to the State Convention, and the Republican voters of the county, had the choice been left to them, would have instructed for Blaine by a vote of nearly three to one. The Cameron-Grant men packed the committee to suit their purposes, and although the Blaine men assembled in full force at the meeting, the Grant fellows outvoted them by nearly three to one. The meeting was certainly the most disorderly and disgraceful ever held by any committee in the county, and was surpassed in rowdyism only by the late Republican Coronial Convention and possibly by the Lafayette Hall Republican Convention. The proceedings consisted largely of trickery, hooting, yelling, swearing and attempting to fight. It must be said that the Blaine men were the loudest mouthed and the Grant men the fairest, except in the one instance where Chairman Moreland squelched Colonel Kilgore by refusing to take a vote on his name. Following is a correct and faithful report in detail:

THE MOTELY CROWD—THE FUN COMMENCES.

The meeting was held in Common Pleas Court Room No. 1. Long before the hour of meeting the room began to fill up and by three o'clock the place was packed. Representatives were present from every department of the public service, whether Federal, State, county or municipal. The City Assessors' office and the Delinquent Tax Collector's office were emptied into the court room. The Fire Department furnished a full quota of attendants and in short every little branch of service where lofty patriots fatten from the taxpayers' money was represented. But few had seats; the room was scarcely large enough to admit the vast crowd standing. W. S. Purviance, ex-Sheriff Fleming, John McDonald and Alex. Rook, from the Blaine crowd, and Nelse Reed and Chris. Magee, from the Grant-Cameron faction, all had places near the Secretary's table, ready to dip in their oars at the first notice of troubled waters and at the first swerve of their political barks from the course agreed upon. Fred. Magee, bubbling over with noise, had a seat near by and Gen. Pearson, ready to yell himself hoarse, had an elevated position near one of the side windows. Most of the attendants were in good spirits, and one whiff from the breath of the average attendant was enough to convince any man that bad spirits—the worst kind of rot-gut—were in them.

But enough about the make-up of the motley crowd. Shortly after three o'clock W. C. Moreland Esq., called the body to order and Judge Fetterman was the first man to spring to the front. He did it with a series of resolutions providing that the primaries shall be held on June 12th, and the conventions on June 15th, to nominate candidates for District Attorney and Assistant, for the Legislature and for Congress. The Judge had scarcely time to move their adoption till yelled.

Sheriff Fleming—Call the roll first.

Secretary Ford began reading the resolutions.

Fred Magee—I move this business be postponed; we were called here for a special purpose.

Chris Magee (waving his hand at Fred)—No, no. Read the resolutions.

SUCCESS OF THE FIRST TRICK.

Mr. Ford completed his task of reading. Then the cries of "Call the roll" were renewed, and Secretary Ford began calling the roll from a list of names alphabetically arranged. To men experienced in politics this seemed funny, to say the least, to many it seemed a trick. Many thought the names were arranged alphabetically so as to prevent "kickers" from discovering substitutions.

Archy Rowand—I move the Secretary call the roll by districts.

Secretary Ford—I can't call by districts. The names are alphabetically arranged.

Mr. Purviance—You must call by districts. There are lists here. They were printed in the *Dispatch* the other day.

Fred Magee—Mr. Purviance knows that printed list is not correct. It was printed to make trouble in this committee.

Now arose the first disturbance. The yellers—fellows brought there to do lung duty for their respective factions—sailed in and whatever else may be said of these fellows, it must certainly be said that they did their duty on this occasion. The Secretary could not proceed for the noise.

Secretary Ford—I will give you the districts.

And Mr. Ford then called the name and immediately after it the district represented. But as the names were called in alphabetical order the Blaine men couldn't follow the printed lists and the murderous substitutions escaped their detection. For instance John Jones was called for the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and Peter Jones for O'Hara township. Fred. Magee was credited to Ross township. And so the plan of arranging the names alphabetically worked like a charm. The vote was now taken on Fetterman's resolutions and they were adopted without dissent.

FIRST KNOCK DOWN FOR CAMERON.

John McDonald, one of the Allegheny kickers, now offered a resolution, which wasn't intelligible and it was tabled. Then ex-Sheriff Fleming offered a long string of resolutions which in brief provided that the delegates to the State Convention should be chosen by Legislative and Senatorial districts, the committeemen from the First Legislative district to elect the delegates for that district etc.

W. S. Purvisance—That is fair. I don't believe in letting Pittsburgh elect delegates for Allegheny and the country districts too.

General Pearson—I offer a substitute that the committee proceed to elect delegates to the State Convention.

This was the signal for the noisy element, and the big lunged fellows again did their duty by yelling, "Read the resolutions," "call the roll," etc.

Mr. Purviance—I demand the yeas and nays.

Chris. Magee—Yes, call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Purviance—If you beat us all right.

Amidst the confusion the Secretary began to call the roll. The vote was the first test of strength, and it showed that while the Blaine men had the odds in numbers and in lung power, the Grant-Cameron crowd had the votes. The vote stood one hundred and forty in favor of Pearson's substitute to forty-two against, so there was no chance of electing delegates by districts. The first blood for the Grant-Cameron crowd was greeted with yells by the shouters.

THEY SIT DOWN ON THE COLORED BROTHER—THE DELEGATES.

Secretary Ford stated that he had several communications to read, and amidst the disorder read the following:

PITTSBURGH, January 29, 1880.

We, the officers and members of the Union Republican Central League, do ask your honorable convention to appoint one colored man as a delegate to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, and we have selected Mr. Isaac Morton as our choice for the same.

Yours truly,
J. H. JOHNSON, President.
W. H. SMITH, Secretary.

The managers laughed in derision at the colored man's plea. They held up the printed slips of eighteen names which the Cameron men had decreed as the ticket to be elected. There were no names of colored men on the slip, and the communication of the Union Republican League was received and filed. No colored brother will go to the State Convention.

Two or three substitutions were now allowed amidst a good deal of wrangling. Then nominations for delegates were in order and the printed list was read off. To make the thing appear regular, committeemen read off the names of the appointed delegates from their districts. Here is a copy of the printed list:

Senatorial—42nd district—William B. Rodgers; 43rd district—William C. Moreland; 44th district—William A. Dunshee; 45th district—Russell Errett.

Legislative—1st district—Peter Walters, Jr., Fred. Lingenfelter, John Gillelland; 2nd district—R. C. Elliott, William Moore; 3rd—district—William Coates; 4th district—Thomas T. Wightman, Adam H. Weaver, William W. Nesbit, C. L. Magee; 5th district—Josiah Speer, A. C. McCallum; 6th district—John Paul, William Hill.

This is the list published as having been elected in one of the Saturday evening papers half an hour before the election took place. While these gentlemen were being nominated Mr. J. W. Over for the Forty-fourth Senatorial district, Colonel Samuel Kilgore for the Second Legislative district, Joseph A. Stone for the Fifth district and C. H. Diehl and John M. Duff for the Sixth Legislative district were also nominated.

Chris. Magee—I move that in districts where there are no contests the nominees be elected by acclamation.

There was no objection to this motion and it was adopted.

N. P. Reed offered the following:

Resolved, That each member of the committee, just after voting for delegates, shall announce viva voce the name of the candidate he prefers for President, and that the delegation shall be instructed to support the candidate having the highest vote.

This seemed to be fair, and it was fair too, but it was a piece of Grant tactics that aroused the ire of the Blaine men, who now realized how the committee had been packed against them. They began yelling.

YELLING FOR BLAINE.

Sam Connor (at the top of his voice)—I move as an amendment that the delegation be instructed for Blaine.

This proved the signal for a tremendous uproar. The Blaine men threw up their hats, madly flung their arms about and yelled and cheered till the noise was simply terrific. The yellers for the Cameron-Grant crowd hung their heads in shame at being so completely outdone in yelling. Christy Magee took it cooly. He knew that votes, not yelling, would count. Fred. Magee grew excited with the Grant yellers. When the yelling had somewhat subsided Mr. H. I. Gourley moved that the delegation go uninstructed, and more yelling followed, mingled with shouts of "No," "No you don't," "Not much," "Not by a d—— sight." Capt. Wm. Erwin of the Fire Commission, then proposed three cheers for Grant, and a feeble howl ensued.

N. P. Reed—We have stirred up the animals, haven't we?

Secy. Ford—You ought not to have offered that resolution.

A voice—Put them out. This committee is packed.

Another voice—You're a liar.

Amidst the deafening noise City Treasurer Kilgore elbowed his way up to the Secretary's table and again moved that "the delegates be instructed to support James G. Blaine of Maine." The noise of the Blaine men again became deafening. The crowd yelled itself into a rage.

Gen. Pearson—Give every man a chance. I don't care whether it's Blaine, or Grant or Washburn, but let every man vote and don't let outsiders packed here for Blaine run the thing. They're trying to, but can't do it.

The Chair—We will now proceed to an election.

Mr. Alex. Rook—Why don't you put the motion?

The Chair—It's out of order.

Mr. Rook—He refuses to put the resolution. I appeal from the decision of the chair.

The disorder continued until presently the Chairman again made himself heard.

Mr. Rook (excitedly gesticulating and calling at the chairman)—I want a vote on my appeal.

A delegate—How the h— can we vote? Be quiet.

A FREE FIGHT.

During this excitement Ralph Richardson and John Megraw came together at a place near the table.

Mr. Megraw—"You're a mick."

Mr. Richardson—"You're a liar."

The plucky little Recorder made a dive for the mammoth Allegheny contractor but friends rushed in his way. Then Megraw tried to reach Richardson, and Megraw's friends obstructed his way. This was the signal for even more lusty yelling than was had before, and the fellows with the big lungs yelled and swore till the din surpassed the noise of forty locomotives whistling simultaneously. The crowd about Richardson and Megraw began pushing and jostling, and presently a mass of excited humanity was swaying to and fro like the tree tops in a forest in a mighty hurricane. Men jumped upon the table, some upon the Judges' bench and others upon the windows to see whose head would be punched. Those in the rear yelled to those in the front to keep order, fellows who couldn't see yelled to those in the high places to get down and the excitement and anger and profanity kept increasing till the mob surpassed in fury any political convention held in the county, except the late Coronial mob and perhaps the Lafayette Hall convention, when Tommy Bigelow went flying through one of the stage curtains. Several drunken fellows rushed into the Richardson-Megraw melee and in order to restore quiet Judge Fetterman seized one of them and attempted to eject him. The fellow wrestled with the Judge who was now slapped against this man, then banged against that delegate. The jostling and gouging and pushing and yelling and swearing continued for some minutes till Megraw and Richardson were pushed and pulled into different corners of the room. It was only the lucky interference of friends that prevented bloodshed.

HOW KILGORE WAS TRICKED.

When the uproar had ceased Mr. Rook renewed his demand that his appeal should be put, Col. Kilgore demanded that his motion be put, and different Grant men demanded that Nelse Reed's resolution be put. Chairman Moreland, however, decided to run the thing to suit himself, and refused to put either, but took the vote on the motion to elect delegates. Those who had no opposition were elected by acclamation. Then the Chairman took up the Second Legislative district, where Col. Kilgore was making a contest against Billy Moore and Bob Elliott.

The Chair—All those in favor of Mr. Moore representing the district will say aye.

Several voices—There is no contest in that district.

Col. Kilgore (supposing his motion to instruct for Blaine was to be put)—No, there is no contest.

Every person voted aye, and Mr. Moore was elected.

The Chair—Every person in favor of Mr. Elliott will say aye.

Every person voted aye, and Mr. Elliott was declared elected. The district is entitled to only two delegates and two having been elected of course no vote was taken on Kilgore's name.

A voice—How about Kilgore?

The Chair—You have elected Mr. Moore and Mr. Elliott.

A voice—But you didn't take a vote for Kilgore.

Chris. Magee—Mr. Kilgore said there was no contest. His name was not before the convention.

Col. Kilgore—I am a candidate before this convention. I want the vote taken.

The trick was so ridiculous that even the Blaine men were tickled and hearty laughter resounded all through the room. The same trick quickly disposed of the other opposition candidates to the men whose names were on the printed slip, and thus the Grant-Cameron delegation was elected.

HOW THEY SAT DOWN ON A STALWART.

A motion was now made to adjourn, but the Grant men wanted a vote in accordance with Mr. Reed's resolution, and refused to adjourn. The motion was voted down and the disorder and confusion were renewed. Calls were made that the resolution be put, but the Chairman concluded to have no foolishness about this feature, refused to put the motion and directed the Secretary to call the roll for the vote on preferences. The roll-call was begun and the mob soon grew quiet in order to hear how the committeemen voted. Presently the name of John Chalfant was called.

Mr. Chalfant—Well, what is the object of all this?

A voice—Shut up.

Mr. Chalfant—I don't see the use in all this. [Great disorder.]

A Voice—It's none of your business.

Ex-Sheriff Fleming—Mr. Chalfant is a Stalwart of Stalwarts; he should be heard.

Gen. Pearson—Sit down and don't bother the committee.

Mr. Chalfant (pointing at Pearson)—I know you; you're no good.

Mr. Reed—Let Mr. Chalfant be heard.

A delegate—No body's got more money to back it up.

Dolph You—Yes; and we have to go to him for money when we want it.

Fred Magee—This is not the place to discuss these things.

Order being restored, Mr. Chalfant brushed his hair back and proceeded to say: This committee is called on to select delegates on the theory that it represents the party. Does it do this? (Cries of "Go on with the roll.")

Mr. C. continuing—I am for who ever will win—whether Blaine or any other man, but I think there is a good deal of feeling here about a packed committee and I don't like the whole outline of this thing.

Here the yelling was renewed and the uproar became so great that the balance of Mr. Chalfant's speech could not be heard. He retired to the rear in disgust and declined to vote.

CAMERON WINS BY LARGE ODDS.

Then Chris Magee went over to where Mr. Chalfant stood and had a talk with him, and the Blaine boom disappeared. The roll was then called with the following result:

Grant	106
Blaine	43
Washburn	3
Sherman	1
Garfield	1
Tim O'Leary	1

The Cameron-Grant men having carried everything their own way were now ready to adjourn, and they did adjourn. The roll call displayed several curious votes. Seeing that the jig was up, Mr. Purviance himself voted for Grant. Of the newspaper men Mr. Rook voted for Blaine, Nelse Reed for Grant, John Neeb for Washburn and Harry Byram for Sherman. Mr. Gourley voted for Blaine. While the Grant men had the majority on the committee, the Blaine men had nearly ten to one in the room, and had the vote of the people been taken Blaine would have carried the county three to one.

M'LAIN GUILTY.

Abstracts of Speeches by Counsel.

Judge Bailey Gives a Fair and Impartial Charge.

The Jury Return a Verdict of Guilty After Twenty Hours Deliberation.

[From The Daily Post of January 30.]

Yesterday, the sixteenth day of the McLain murder trial, was opened by the presentation of the following points by the defense, on which the Court was asked to charge the jury:

The law presumes the innocence of the accused. The burden of proving his guilt is upon the Commonwealth, and the failure to prove each and every essential ingredient in the crime charged, beyond a reasonable doubt, entitles the accused to a verdict of acquittal.

It is the province of the jury to hear the evidence touching the commission of the offense charged, and the evidence tending to connect the accused with the crime. It is no part of their duty to find who killed Samuel Hunter. In that regard, their inquiry must be solely whether the evidence satisfies their conscience and judgment, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant killed Samuel Hunter.

In considering the testimony of the witness Gross, the jury may take into consideration the fact that he was jointly indicted with the defendant, and charged with the murder of Samuel Hunter, that a *nolle prosequi* has been allowed at the instance and suggestion of the District Attorney, and that it is usual for the Government not to prosecute prisoners who have been used as witnesses, under similar circumstances.

A jury has the power to convict in a criminal case, on the testimony of an accomplice, but then it is expected that the tainted credit of the witness shall be supported by confirmatory testimony on material points. In practice, such a witness is considered incredible, unless his testimony is supported by undoubted facts irreconcilable with the innocence of the defendant.

It is now the well established practice in the administration of criminal law for Courts to advise juries to disregard the testimony of an accomplice, unless he is corroborated in some material facts, which go to prove that the accused was connected with the crime. That this practice deserves all the reverence of law.

If the jury are satisfied that the witness Gross has committed perjury in his testimony before them, the jury may well disregard all his testimony in the case.

The jury have the right to take into consideration the absence of all evidence of motive for the commission of the very high crime charged against the defendant; also the absence of ill will or previous quarrel.

In order to justify the inference or legal guilt from circumstantial evidence, the existence of the exculpatory facts must be absolutely incompatible with the innocence of the accused and incapable of explanation, upon any other reasonable hypothesis than that of his guilt.

If the jury have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, it is their duty to acquit; and proof of good character alone may be sufficient to raise such doubt.

Mr. Swartzwelder then made the opening speech for the prosecution. He reviewed the testimony briefly, and as to the lack of motive for the murder being shown by the Commonwealth, said that a very trivial cause might lead to it. A murder committed in the heat of passion as this one evidently was had parallels, and the previous good character of the defendant would have no bearing on the case. He contended that the whereabouts of McLain during the time that he was supposed to have committed the murder, had never been satisfactorily accounted for, as the body was found in the river at 6:35 Pittsburgh time.

In the afternoon Mr. McCormick made the opening speech for the defense. He reviewed the evidence in a thorough manner and pointed out to the jury what he considered inconsistencies in the evidence of the Commonwealth witnesses. He believed that both Gross and Churchill were liars, and their stories not to be depended upon. The hatchet, Mr. McCormick claimed, was a very important fact to be considered. It was found lying embedded in the sand. It was not rusted, but contact with the atmosphere was necessary to produce rust. This hatchet had been kept from the jury until it was brought out by accident. Was that right or just when a man's life was at stake? The speaker would not believe Peter Dressler or Philip Demmel or Thomas Pender, or any other police officer on oath. There is not one of them who will not go into court and swear what is false in order to make out his case. In this case they were bound to have a victim, even if that victim was procured by perjury. Not one of them has enough intelligence to reach a rational conclusion from facts, yet they must sustain the exalted name of "detective," and facts do not enter into their calculations. "What," he asked "is an oath to Peter Dressler? It is no more than a glass of of beer, and it would take fifty to have any effect upon him. The Clerk of the Court might as well recite some doggerel as the formula of the oath to these officers." The buggy tracks to the river were also to be considered. What was there to show that the colored boy had not enticed Sammy Hunter into the buggy and to the river where he killed him? The buggy tracks had never been fully explained. In conclusion, he insisted that the Commonwealth should have shown an adequate motive for the murder, a motive commensurate with the risk, and they had entirely failed to show any motive.

This morning Mr. Marshall will speak and in the afternoon Mr. Robb. The case will likely go to the jury to-day.

Theodore Gross, who has been in jail all the time, was yesterday released by Judge Bailey in his own recognizance of $1,000 to appear at the trial of Geisal.

[From The Daily Post of January 31.]

The great murder trial has finally been ended, and the case given to the jury. Three weeks lacking one day were occupied in the trial and an immense amount of evidence taken, and two days were entirely occupied with the arguments. Yesterday the Court did not adjourn the afternoon session until six o'clock, and then it reconvened at seven o'clock and remained in session until nearly nine o'clock in order to finally give the case to the jury. There was a large audience all day yesterday, many ladies being present to hear the closing arguments.

Mr. Marshall made the address in the forenoon, and did not finish until two o'clock in the afternoon. He said he was indebted to his colleague, Mr. Scott, for much of the information he had about the case. This was not a question of mere life or death, but whether the good name of this man should go down or not. Had the Commonwealth proven that Samuel McLain was the murderer of Samuel Hunter? What did the Commonwealth charge? First, that Samuel McLain is guilty of the wilful and premeditated murder of Samuel Hunter. How could a little boy like Hunter do anything to excite a big man like McLain to such a murder? The Commonwealth put itself squarely on the evidence of Gross, and there was no half way step there. This was direct evidence. It next relied upon circumstantial evidence, and here the speaker recapitulated the testimony of Gross. The Commonwealth rested its whole case upon the story of Gross. The speaker said if he did not prove that Gross' story was a lie by at least twenty-five witnesses the jury could take him out and hang him in place of McLain. He then at considerable length endeavored to prove that Sammy Hunter was not the last boy out of the twenty-four or twenty-five drivers who arrived at the stable that evening, but was among the first. There were ten witnesses, called by the Commonwealth, who were among the first at the stable and Hunter was with them. Every one of these witnesses had proven Gross a liar. He then ridiculed Gross' story of seeing the murder committed, and of Geisal assisting to conceal the body. He alluded to the *nolle prosequi* entered in the case of Gross. The price of that *nolle prosequi* was perjury. Theodore Gross saw Sammy Hunter killed. Mr. Marshall said he thoroughly believed this, and that Gross knew all about the murder. He reviewed the evidence of Barney Churchill, and said that with a little practice, Barney would be pretty near up to Gross. He was smarter than Gross and older. "Geisal had a brown coat also," said Barney on the trial, "but it was not quite so long." The next day, on cross-examination, Barney denied that he had said Geisal had a brown coat. He saw that he had put his foot in it. He spoke of the experts, Dressler, Demmel and Pender, on blood, and compared the testimony of Drs. Schooley and Shaw with that of Dr. Pollock and the other medical men of the defense, much to the disparagement of the former. He spoke of the hatchet found at the river and of the opinion of Drs. Pollock, the Dicksons, Gallagher and other skilled physicians that these wounds were made by a hatchet. Mr. Marshall contended that the murder was committed at the river and that Samuel McLain could not have committed it. In closing, Mr. Marshall said he asked nothing for mercy. He asked simply justice. This multitude of people was not here to listen to counsel. It was here to see whether a man was to be convicted and hung on the testimony of a fellow like Gross. Think what a terrible thing it would be to convict an innocent man! The peroration was very eloquent, and had a visible effect on the jury and the audience.

District Attorney Robb addressed the jury upon the close of Mr. Marshall's speech. He claimed that an attempt was made on the second day of the trial, to divert the minds of the jurors from the real issue of the case. As to the duties of the District Attorney, he considered that his position was one of the utmost responsibility. He considered it his duty to stand between the prisoner and the Government, to see that the prisoner had his rights. He had always done this and he always proposed to do it. But would he be doing his duty, if he were to stand by and hear the facts misrepresented without replying to the misrepresentations. He referred to Churchill's testimony, and asked what motive he had in swearing falsely if he did do so? It would not do for the defense to say he was paid by the Commonwealth. What other motive could he have had? Nothing but pure devlishness. He saw those two men. What about Kramer? Didn't he see two men at the river? How about Mrs. Dowden and little George Kramer? Mrs. Dowden saw these two men run up the very ravine. What interest had any of these persons to tell a lie? Mr. Dowden got to the river just as his son got across with the skiff. He must have been up in the borough of Braddock at the time Mrs. Dowden saw the two men, else he would have seen them run up the ravine. The defense had charged that old man Dowden was the murderer here. The District Attorney thought that the defense having been driven to such a theory as this, their case had not the merit in it claimed by the counsel. 'If this murder was committed at the river, where was the evidence of it? Why was there not blood in the water? It would have been seen there, because the body was found five minutes after the two men had been seen running away.

The discrepancies in the stories of the boys, Mr. Robb claimed, only went to prove the truthfulness of the witnesses. The statement that the old shovel was not in the stable at the time of the murder was an after thought. The medical testimony in reference to blood he felt willing to leave to the good sense of the jury. The hair found upon the shovel was undoubtedly the same as that of Sammy Hunter. That it could be horse hair or mule's hair was abominable nonsense. Of the blood tests he said that Dr. W. C. Shaw was the only one who had made a determined disposition to reach the facts, and his tests showed the stains on the shovel were blood. He then made a fierce attack on Detective Furlong, charging that he had used the utmost of his detective ability to make out a case for the defense. If the stains on the shovel were fruit or chemical stains, why didn't the defense show it, instead of simply trying to break down the testimony of the Commonwealth witnesses. He contended that when Furlong came too near the throne and found how close Geisal was connected with McLain in the business he (Furlong) got his orders to deflect and he and Brentlinger devoted their time to map making. A great deal of testimony was then reviewed to show that the testimony of Brinton had not been impeached, while eleven witnesses contradicted Willie McLain. The murder and disposal of the body could have been done before the commencement of the alibi set up, the whole alibi depending upon Willie McLain's testimony. If Samuel Geisal went back to the stable after supper it was to cover up the evidences of a dark and bloody deed which had been committed. It was not necessary that the men who carried the sack walked in the depth of the ravine any more than a man who walks down the river necessarily walks in the centre of it, so that the maps of Mr. Brentlinger and the other "smart Alecks" amounted to nothing in perverting the testimony of Gross. In reference to motive, Mr. Robb said most anything would have been sufficient motive for a murder. On the hatchet story he dwelt some time, and climed that the hatchet could not have made the wounds and he added "would it be very strange that Tom Furlong took the hatchet and placed it in the river?" All the testimony goes to show that the wounds were made by a shovel. Gross' story, he claimed had been fully corroborated. The testimony of Gross alone would have been worth nothing, but it had been fully corroborated in every way. Mr. Robb asserted most positively that the hatchet was placed in the river the day it was found and the cap found covered up was also placed there by some person, and did not fall and get covered up in a natural way. The character witnesses who were called for McLain only testified to his good character twenty years ago, while none of them knew anything about his character within the last six years. In conclusion he warned the jury that no pity for the family of Sammy Hunter, nor for the defendant should influence them in rendering their verdict.

Judge Bailey said that if the jury desired it, he would deliver his charge at once or after supper, or he would wait until morning. After consultation with each other the jury said they would prefer to hear the charge after supper. Court then adjourned until seven o'clock.

It was seventeen minutes after seven o'clock when the jury and Judge Bailey came into the court room. There was a moderate sized crowd already in the room, but none of the counsel for the defense. Mr. McCormick and another member of the counsel came in before the Judge began to read his charge. The charge stated that the jury had been summoned to inquire into the murder of Sammy Hunter. But they were not to ascertain who did murder him, but to find if the evidence under the law established the guilt of the defendant on trial, Samuel McLain. The law presumes every man to be innocent, and the evidence given is to combat that theory. There are nineteen counts in the indictment, and Samuel Geisal and Theodore Gross are jointly charged with Samuel McLain. The judge said he had heard charges in a murder trial before with which he did not agree, and he would therefore read from a charge of the late Chief Justice Agnew, on page 18, 3, P. F. Smith which charge had been sustained as the law of the Commonwealth. He then read the charge defining the different degrees of murder, taking into consideration premeditation and wilfulness. No time is too short for a wicked man to form a scheme of murder and put it into execution. Manslaughter was fully explained as well as all other degrees of unlawful killing. Slanderous and abusive words are not sufficient cause for killing, nor are indignities to the person of a trivial nature. The jury is the judge of the law and the facts. The prisoner must be given the benefit of any reasonable doubt, but the jury must not manufacture any fanciful or ingenious doubts in order to escape the consequences of a disagreeable verdict. Chief Justice Gibbon was also quoted, that a witness is supposed to speak the truth until his testimony is impeached. If the jury believed any witness committed perjury then it was optional with them to disregard any or all of the testimony of that witness. A man may lie who will not perjure himself, and a man may tell so many lies that he forgets what is truth. If the jury believes corroboration of a witness' testimony necessary, they may find what portion is corroborated. The Judge then spoke of the stains on the shovel, and said that it was claimed by the defense that no scientific test could tell human blood from that of animals, and that all the testimony on this point by others than physicians was unreliable, as a scientific test must be made to show blood. If scientific evidence only shows our ignorance, and that when a heinous crime has been committed, science can not aid in its detection, it is most lamentable. It has been decided that a jury may convict on the evidence of human blood given in the testimony of an unlearned observer. In support of this Judge Bailey read a decision of the Supreme Court, in which it was decided that the position taken by the defense that a scientific test of blood stains was necessary was utterly untenable. The Judge further charged that it was not incumbent upon the Commonwealth to show a motive. The cause which led to such a deed may be inscrutable. The Supreme Court has decided that if there is undoubted evidence of murder it is not necessary to establish a motive. In reference to character the Judge charged that in case a man charged with a serious crime has hitherto borne an unimpeachable good character, that fact might raise a reasonable doubt, while in the case of a man without character the evidence would amount to a certainty. If the jury find that the deceased died without human agency, then their inquiry is ended The Court then referred to the shovel the wounds produced, the blood, brain and hair said to have been found. With the exception of Dr. Pollock's testimony there seemed to be no doubt that the wound on the back of the head had been produced by one blow. Dr. Dean said that the wounds on the face might have been made by a hatchet, while the other physicians gave positive testimony that a hatchet could not have made them. Dr. Shaw testified positively that he found blood discs, while the other physicians testified that they could not find any. He then mentioned in an interrogative way the claim that the murder was committed outside of the stable, probably at the river, and whether there were any signs of a struggle there, and whether the unsupported testimony that sounds of voices on the north side were heard on the south side of the river should be considered. The brevity of the time in which the murder was done and the body disposed of strengthens the theory that the boy was killed in the stable. The interrogative manner of the suggestions was used so as not to influence the jury, but to show the line of thought they should take. The testimony of Gross was then reviewed, and several extracts from his evidence read, and the Court asked whether his contradictions were the result of stupidity or prevarication and lying. Gross told his story in an abrupt and naked manner, and in jail denied his story. Were his contradictions the result of wickedness or ignorance? Is his story so unreconcilable as not to be believed, or is it or any part of it corroborated? The Court then affirmed the points offered by the defense, and the Judge concluded with an injunction to the jury to find a verdict from the facts

Court adjourned a few minutes before nine o'clock. It is expected that the jury will hardly reach a verdict to-day.

[From The Daily Post of February 2.]

The jury in the McLain murder trial brought in a verdict on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock. "Guilty of murder in the second degree" was what they had decided upon. As is usual in all murder cases, the jury was polled and each one answered that the prisoner was guilty of murder in the second degree. There was a very large crowd in attendance, notwithstanding the fact that but few persons supposed a verdict would be rendered on Saturday.

After the verdict was made McLain was taken in custody and locked up in the jail. Samuel Geisal, who is jointly indicted with McLain, is still at liberty on bail of $20,000. His trial will hardly commence this week as the time of the present panel expires next Saturday, and it is thought that Geisal's trial will occupy more than one week. The trial will likely commence next Monday.

As is usual in all cases of a murder trial, the counsel for the defense will make a motion for a new trial, and if it is not granted the case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The jury was out only from Friday evening at nine o'clock until Saturday afternoon at four o'clock. The public opinion was that a verdict would scarcely be rendered before Monday, even if they agreed then It is ascertained that when the jury first went out there were nine in favor of a verdict of murder in the first degree, but they were finally brought around to a verdict in the second degree.

The trial was the longest that ever took place in Allegheny county. There are various opinions expressed by the public in regard to the verdict. Some think that a verdict in the second degree is all the jury could have found, while a great many more think the verdict should have been one of acquittal or of murder in the first degree. Judge Bailey, who presided at the trial, and manifested great interest in it all through, said to a reporter on Saturday evening that he thought the verdict was about as fair as could be brought Said he: "I can't believe that he designed to kill the boy. No man would lie in wait for or premeditate a murder of that kind. It was probably the result of some little spat that they have had or that arose. It was a good jury."

The jurors in the case have had a long and weary siege of it. They were in charge of three tipstaves constantly. So far as the eating went they fared well enough, as they took their meals at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, but at night they had to stay in a jury room at the Court House, with very poor accommodations. They made $35 a week each, that is $5 a day, including Sundays. The pay or each juror is therefore exactly $100, as they were engaged in the case twenty days.

EXPOSURE TO DRAFTS WHEN HEATED, and sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere are prolific sources of severe Colds, from which many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections are developed. Should you unfortunately contract a Cold, resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy that will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. MWS

Arrived.

S. B. Hartman, M. D., the well known oculist, aurist and orthopedic surgeon, on his return from his great Western tour, has arrived in this city and taken rooms at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, where he will remain as announced in his illustrated journals distributed in this city and county. d&w.

The Collateral Inheritance Tax.

The Supreme Court, sitting in Philadelphia, has rendered a decision in the appeal of Richards from the Orphans' Court of Mercer county. The Orphans' Court decided that a relative, by being adopted, does not escape the payment of the collateral inheritance tax The Supreme Court sustains the decree of the lower Court, and says the intention of the act relating to adoption was never intended to deprive the Commonwealth of its five per cent. tax, at least it ought not to be taken away without express words.

Two Organs

regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs. 5

45 Years Before the Public.

THE CENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

WANTED—Salesman for each State. Salary $75 to $100 and expenses. Goods sold by sample. LA BELLE MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago. ja31,Weow4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art: that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and health and good is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1880.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 270,587 09
Exchanges	882,548 07

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51½	51⅞
Reading	39⅞	40
P., T. & W.	18¾	18⅝
Lehigh Valley	51¾	52
U. Co.'s N. J.	156	156½
Central Transportation Co	45¾	....
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	117	....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	111¼	....
Northern Pacific	33½	34
Do preferred	57¼	57¾
Lehigh Navigation Co	56⅞	57
Philadelphia & Erie	17¼	17½
Northern Central	32⅝	33½
Hestonville	23½	24

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds irregular; Denver & Rio Grande firsts advanced to 104; other changes unimportant. State securities dull.

The stock market was dull in early dealings, and fluctuations were generally slight. During the afternoon there was a free pressure to sell, and prices declined ½@3½ per cent., Canada Southern, Louisville & Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis leading the downward movement. Toward the close the whole market became strong. Louisville & Nashville recovered 2½ and the other shares ¼@1½ per cent. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis closed at 83¼. The Standard Consolidated Mining Company has elected James H. Banker of this city, a director in place of Thomas Bell. The Central Arizona was quite active on large buying orders. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayetta stock has been stricken from the Stock Exchange list. The Pullman Palace Car Company has declared its fiftieth quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable February 10th. The earnings of the Chicago & Northwest road for January were the largest for the same month of any previous year in the history of the road, amounting to $1,135,000. The earnings of the St. Paul road for January were $763,000, a gain of $171,825 over the corresponding period last year. The earnings for the fourth week in January of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company were $74,000, an increase of $47,400; earnings for the month of January, $195,300, an increase over the same month last year of $115,900, being the largest increase for any month heretofore. Denver & Rio Grande stock sold at 70. The strength of the stock and bonds of this road is due to the settlement of recent troubles with the Atchison Company.

Transactions aggregated 323,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Canada Southern, 4,000 Central Arizona, 8,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 1,500 C., C. & I. C., 12,000 Lackawanna, 17,000 Erie, 1,700 St. Joe, 4,000 Iron Mountain, 12,000 Kansas & Texas, 11,000 Lake Shore, 1,200 Lake Erie & Western, 3,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Northwestern, 6,300 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 2,600 New Jersey Central, 9,000 Ohios, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 7,400 St. Paul & Sioux City preferred, 1,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,200 Union Pacific, 15,000 Wabash & Pacific, 4,400 Western Union, and 2,300 New York Central.

Close—Money easy at 5@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange 483. Sight exchange 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	105¼
New 4s coupons	108
New 4s coupons	103
New 4½s coupons	108
New 4s coupons	105¼
Pacific 6s of 1895	122

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7-3-10s	49	Virginia 6s	25
Missouri 6s	106¾	Virginia 6s new	25
St. Joe	105	Consols	75
Tennessee 6s	26	Deferred	108
Tennessee 6s new	33		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	149¾	Iron Mountain	54⅞
Panama	180	St. L. & San F.	44½
Fort Wayne	115	Do. preferred	54
C. & P.	112	First	74
Illinois Central	103½	C. St. L. & N. O.	39½
R. & Q.	135	B. & K. Tex.	26⅝
C. & A.	107¾	Union Pacific	92½
Do. preferred	120	Kansas Pacific	92¾
N. Y. Central	130	N. Pacific	35½
Harlem	160	Do. preferred	67¼
Lake Shore	104¾	Louisville & N.	117½
Can. Southern	67½	Houston & Texas	7⅝
Michigan Central	91¼	W. U. Tel	103¾
Erie	47¾	A. & P. Tel	42
Do. preferred	72	Pacific Mail	39
N. W. C	99	Little Pittsburgh	27
Do. preferred	104¾	Reading	67⅝
St. Paul	78⅝	Adams Ex	107½
Do. preferred	102⅝	Fargo Ex	102½
St. P. & Min	49	American Ex	96½
St. P. & S. City	38¼	U. S. Express	46
Do. preferred	77⅜	Quicksilver	21⅛
Del. & Lack	85½	Do. preferred	65
Morris & Essex	102½	Leadville	4
N. J. Central	81⅝	Central Pacific	110⅝
Del. & Hudson	74⅝	Union Firsts	110¾
O. & M.	30¾	Land Grants	114
Do. preferred	66	Sinking Funds	119
Chesapeake & O	22⅜	Lehigh Wilkes	113½
Mobile & O	23¾	St. P. & S. C. First	101
C. & C.	77½	C. C. & I. C. First	101
C. C. & I. C.	20¾	Erie seconds	90⅝
C. C. & I. C.	99	Central Arizona	17¾
B. C. R. & N.	99	Caribou	44½
A. & T. H.	24½	Excelsior	4
Do. preferred	65	Homestake	37
W. St. L. & P.	45⅝	Ontario	38¾
Do. preferred	79¾	Standard	31¾
H. & St. Joe	40	Lake Erie Western	31½
Do. preferred	79½		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	245	Pewabic	63
Copper Falls	12	Quincy	113¾
Franklin	44	Ridge	9

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 4.—Consols for money, 98 3-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 108; Pennsylvania Central, 54; Erie, 50; do. seconds, 90½; Reading, 50⅝.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105⅞; 4½s, 111½; 4s, 108.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance, £50,000.

Turpentine, 30s.

PARIS, February 4.—Rentes, 82f 35c.

ANTWERP, February 4.—Refined petroleum, 18½f.

LIVERPOOL, February 4.—Cotton firm at 7⅛@7⅝; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; American, 10,000.

American lard, 39s 6d.

Refined petroleum 6½s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, February 3.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The severe frost has again stopped all agricultural work and canal navigation and seriously impeded unloading of vessels. Whilst the fogs have checked business and the growing wheat has made no apparent progress, and in many fields it has not appeared above the ground. It is feared this renewal of frost will be a severe trial on the autum grown grain. A great deal of land is yet unploughed. There is little alteration in the quantity or condition of English grain sent to market, which is still in a damp and defective condition. Owing to this fact and an increased pressure to sell on the part of farmers there was a decline of two shilling per quarter last Monday which has not since been recovered, nearly all influences now dominant in the market having remained on the side of buyers. Imports have been in a tolerable liberal scale for mid-winter. Shipments from India and Southern Russia are coming to hand pretty freely. This excess of supply over the demand, coupled with the rapid fall of prices in America, caused a decline of one shilling per quarter. The business during the week has been marked by a good deal of indecision despite the inclination of holders in consequence of the further increase in the visible supply in America to accept lower prices, buyers operated very cautiously. Though American prices are now reduced to a level with those ruling in this country, further reduction there is required, as without some margin of profit importers can scarcely be expected to operate. Feeding stuffs quiet, the only noteworthy change being an advance on maize of one shilling per quarter, owing to its decided scarcity on the spot. The arrivals at ports of call have been small, although a moderate business has been done. Red winter wheats has shown rather a firmer tendency. Ghirkas improved about a shilling per quarter. Maize, with few transactions, maintained late rates. Wheat for shipment very inactive. Buyers seem quite indifferent to speculative fluctuations cabled from America. Barley remains steady. Maize attracts little attention. Sales of English wheat last week were 34,852 quarters at 45 shillings and 3 pence per quarter; against 55,334 quarters at 38 shillings and 4 pence for the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending January 24th were 744,356 hundredweights of wheat and 238,384 hundredweights of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, PITTSBURGH, February 4.

The general market continues active and prospects good for the leading staples.

For briskness the grocery market heads the list. Sugars continue steady while coffees were somewhat weaker to-day, roasted in papers having declined ¼ cent. New Orleans molasses continues strong at the recent advance. Teas are unchanged.

The country produce market has livened up on account of the present cold spell. Eggs are stronger than they have been for the past six weeks. An advance of another cent is looked for within the next few days. Choice roll butter is also strong and has been selling quite readily of late. Cheese is in moderate demand. Poultry was quite active to-day and the market was well supplied.

The grain market continues uncertain although a decline of two cents in wheat was made to-day. Oats, barley and rye are unchanged. Flour, which was firm yesterday was weak to-day.

There is no change to note in the provision line. The market continues steady.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 25@3 75; choice, $2 25@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 55@1 60; medium, $1 40@1 50; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Creamery, 28@32c; choice roll, 25@27c; solid packed, 20@24c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$3 00@3 25 per bushel; $8 50@10 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11½@12½c, prime Ohio factory, 13½@14c; jobbing, 14@14½c wholesale; New York Goshen, 15c jobbing; 14¼@14½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 15c; in cases, 15@16c.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 45@50c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 55c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $4 00@4 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c; dressed chickens, 9@10c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 12@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 9@10c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushel; timothy, $2 75@3 00 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 per 100 head; onions, $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—$3 50@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	*Per lb.*
Fancy Rio	19
Choice Rio	18
Prime Rio	17
Good Rio	14
Ordinary Rio	13
Java	25 @28
Roasted Coffees.	
In packages	18 @20¾
In bulk	17 @19
Lower grades	15 @17
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30
Java, in bulk	27 @29
Sugars.	
Standard A	9¼@ 9¾
Prairie B	8¾@ 9
Ex. C	8¾@ 9⅝
Refined yel.	8¼@ 8¾
New Orleans	8 @ 8¾
Granulated	9¾
Powdered	10¼
Crushed	10¼
Cut loaf	10⅝
Syrups.	
Choice maple fv'd	42
Prime " "	40
Choice sugar syrup	40
Prime " "	35
Good " "	35
Good molasses "	33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	48 @50
Allspice	18 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	16 @16½
Nutmeg	95 @1 00
Starch.	
Gloss	5¾@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8¾
Teas.	
Young Hyson	25c@1 00
Gunpowder	35c@1 00
Imperial	30c@ 80
Japan	30c@ 75
Oolong	28c@ 80
Souchong	25c@ 75
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd bnd's, by'gar	48@50
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	38@48
Louisville ma'y	48@55
Richmond br'nds	40@45
Bgh't Cavendish	50@55
do twist	52@55
Natural Leaf	48@55
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@28
Gan'lfd smo'g	26@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	58@60
Strictly prime	55@58
Prime	50@52
Centrifugal	48@50
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
do as'td pa'rs	6
do " ¼ "	6½
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full w'ht	13 @13½
Stearine ₱ set	11
Mould ₱ set	11
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Carolina	7¾@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 85
Extra, " "	1 65
Dairy, " "	1 75

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $6 25@6 50; choice red $6 50@7 00; extra choice amber $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis $7 75@8 25; patents $8 00@8 25; XX bakers $6 75@7 00; XXX bakers $7 00@7 25; low grade $3 75@5 25. Rye flour $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat flour $2 25@2 75 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 33@1 35; amber and mixed $1 31@1 32; rejected 93c@$1 03.

CORN—Yellow shelled 50@52c; mixed 48@50c; yellow ear 51@53c.

OATS—Prime white 44@45c; mixed do. 43@44c.

BARLEY—Northwestern spring 75@$1 85c; medium 80@85c; stained 70@75c; prime fall 95c@$1 00; barley malt $1 00@1 10; rye malt 90@92c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $7 50@7 75 in barrels; kegs $4 00@4 25; standard brands $6 50 in barrels, $3 25 in half barrels.

CORNMEAL—60@65c ₱ bushel.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@22 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prarie $15 00@15 50.

MILL FEED—Bran $14 00@16 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $21 00@22 00; coarse do. $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00; cornmeal $20 00@22 00 ₱ ton.

OAT STRAW—$15 00@16 00.

Provisions.

	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9¾
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs.	9¾
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¼
Extra S. C. shoulders	6¾
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	8¾
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11
Do. knuckles and rounds	13
Do. all flats	10
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders	5¾
Do. short rib sides	8¼
Do. clear sides	8½
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	14 00
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	14 00
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8¼
Do. do. in half bbls	9
Do. do. in buckets	9½
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10½
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10¾
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7¾

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 75; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8¼c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12¾c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50; Oranges ₱ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 50; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 85c@$1 75; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, do, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz, $8 50 No. 2 tubs ₱ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ₱ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $6 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $2 00; lake herring, $3 75; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 25.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 52@57c; mixed 30@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1880.

The market to-day was a rather dull one scarcely anything being done until three o'clock, which seems to be the time for business to commence now, scarcely anything having been done any day this week until after three o'clock, and even then scarcely any desire had been shown to do anything. Whether the market will remain in this state all the week or not is hard to say but it is generally expected that we will have quite a lively time during the remainder of the week. The market opened at $1 07¾ and advanced to $1 08¾, and declined to $1 08¼ and advanced to $1 09¾, and declined to $1 08¾ and advanced to $1 09¾ and declined to and closed at $1 08¾.

SALES AND RESALES.

Total sales and resales, 103,000 barrels; shipments, 38,621 barrels; charters, 7,900 barrels.

Barrels Sold.	*Price Paid.*
2,000	$1 07½
23,000	1 08¼
55,000	1 08¾
19,000	1 09¾
4,000 b. o. this month	1 10¾

The above quotations are furnished us daily by W. H. Cooper, broker in petroleum at the exchange.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

TITUSVILLE, February 4.—Market opened steady at $1 08¼ bid for old.

OIL CITY, February 4.—Market opened at $1 08¼ bid for old; closed quiet at $1 08¼ bid for old.

PARKER, February 4.—Market opened at $1 07½ bid for old; closed steady at $1 08¼ bid for old.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Charters 5,000 barrels r. p. refined quoted at 7¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Market nominal; S. W. 7¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—FEBRUARY 4.—Cotton quiet at 13@13¼c; futures barely steady. Flour dull and in buyers' favor; receipts, 11,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 60@5 75; common to good $5 15@5 60; good to choice $5 65@7 75; white wheat extra $5 65@6 25; extra Ohio $5 40@7 50; St. Louis $5 40@7 75; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 50. Wheat firm: receipts, 25,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 25; ungraded red $1 40@1 42¾; No. 2, $1 45; mixed winter $1 40@1 41; steamer, No. 2 red, $1 40; No. 2 amber $1 43; ungraded white $1 37½; No. 2 do $1 39½@1 40; No. 1, do, sales of 61,000 bushels at $1 41¼@1 42; No. 2 red February, sales of 104,000 bushels at $1 44@1 45; March, sales of 333,000 bushels at $1 46@1 47; April, sales of 253,000 bushels at $1 47@1 48½; May, sales of 56,000 bushels at $1 47¾@1 48¾. Rye dull at 92@94c. Corn dull; receipts, 6,000 bushels; No. 2 59½@60c; steamer 60½@61c; No. 2 61½c; No. 2 February 59¼@59½c; March 56¾@57c; May 53¾c. Oats easier; receipts, 12,000 bushels; western mixed 48@50c; white western 50@52c. Hay—demand active at 75c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm; New Orleans, 40@52c. Rice dull at 6¾@7¾c. Petroleum dull and nominal; United $1 08¼; crude 7@7¾c; refined 7¾c asked. Tallow dull at 6½@6¾c. Rosin dull and unchanged. Turpentine quiet and firm at 40c. Eggs firm; western 16@17½c. Pork dull; mess quoted at $12 25@12 50. Beef firm. Cutmeats dull and lower; long clear $7 10; short clear $7 30. Lard firm; prime steam $7 75. Butter firm, western 15@27c. Cheese firm; western 11@14¾c. Whisky nominal at $1 12.

Wool in good demand; domestic fleece 43@58c; pulled 30@58c; unwashed 18@40c; Texas 21@40c.

Leather in buyers' favor; Hemlock sole 826 00@29 00.

Metals—Manufactured copper firm and unchanged; Ingot Lake, $24 00@24 25; Russia sheeting, $13 25. Nails Cut, $5 15@5 25; clinch, $6 25@7 85. Pig iron quiet and unchanged; Scotch $32 00@35 00; American $37 50@40 00.

BALTIMORE—FEBRUARY 4.—Flour fairly active and steady; western superfine $5 25; do extra $5 50@6 00; do family $6 25@7 25. Wheat—Western lower and firm; No. 2 western winter red, spot and February $1 40; March $1 42¼@1 42½; April, $1 44⅛@1 44¾; May $1 45@1 45¼. Corn—Western higher; western mixed, spot and February 57½; March 53⅞@54c; April 54@54¼c; May 53@53½; steamer 54¼@54½c. Oats—Western white, 48@49c; do mixed 46@47c; Pennsylvania 48@49c. Rye quiet at 90@93c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@18 00. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $13 50. Bulkmeats—loose shoulders $4 75; clear rib sides $7 00; do packed $5 25@7 50. Bacon—shoulders $5 75; clear rib sides $8 00. Hams 10¼@11c. Lard—Refined in tierces, $8 50. Butter steady; prime to choice western packed, 20@23c; roll, 18@23c. Eggs steady at 15c. Petroleum—Crude nominal; refined nominally 7¾c. Coffee quiet and easier; Rio cargoes 13½@15¾c. Sugar firm; A soft 9¾c. Whisky dull at $1 10½@1 11. Freights to Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton 3-16d; flour 1s 6d; grain 4@4½d. Receipts—Flour, 600 barrels; wheat, 9,100 bushels; corn, 30,500 bushels; oats, none; rye, 700 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 50,000 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 326,900 bushels; corn, 178,300 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—FEBRUARY 4.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 12¾c; low do. 12¾c; good ordinary 11¾c; net receipts 7,146 bales; gross 8,555 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,100 bales; coastwise, 7,064 bales; sales 4,000 bales; stock 337,843 bales. Flour quiet and weak; superfine $4 75@5 00; XX $5 50@5 75; XXX $5 75@6 00; high grades $6 00@6 75. Corn in good demand at full prices at 53@56c. Oats quiet at 48½@50c. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $3 15. Hay quiet; prime, $22 00@23 00; choice, $27 00. Pork quiet and weak; old $13 00; new $13 50. Lard steady; tierce $7 50@8 00; kegs $8 25@8 50. Bulkmeats—demand fair and market firm; shoulders, loose, $4 40@4 50; packed, $4 62½, clear rib, $6 87½@7 00; clear $7 12½@7 25. Bacon steady; shoulders, $5 75; clear rib, 5¾c; common to good common, 6¼@6¾c; fair to fully fair, 7@7¾c; prime to choice 7¾@7¾c; yellow clarified 8¼@8¾c. Molasses in good demand; common, 32@34c; fair, 37@38c; centrifugal, 30@42c; cistern bottoms 52@65c. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 6¼@7¼c. Bran steady at 82½c. Sight exchange on New York $1 00 per $1,000 discount. Sterling exchange 482¼.

CHICAGO—FEBRUARY 4.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 19½ cash; $1 19¾ February; $1 21¼ March; $1 21¾ April; No. 3, $1 03¼@1 04; rejected 90c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates at 36¼c cash; 36¾c March; 41¾ May; rejected 34½c. Oats steady and in fair demand; fresh 33@33½c cash; 32¾c February; 33¼c April; 37@37½c May. Rye steady and firmer at 76c. Barley steady and in fair demand at 83½c. Timothy seed—Prime $2 75@2 76. Flaxseed $1 62. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates at $12 10@12 12½ cash; $12 27½@12 30 March; $12 45@12 47½ April. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates at $7 22½@7 25 cash; $7 32½@7 35 March; $7 42½@7 45 April. Bulkmeats in fair demand but at lower rates at $4 15, $6 55@6 60. Dressed hogs—Parties apart; easier at $4 90@5 00. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 29,000 bushels; corn, 187,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels; rye, 1,200 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,600 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 112,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, 1,700 bushels; barley, 6,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat active but lower; $1 19¼ February; $1 20¾ March. Corn dull and lower at 36⅜c February; 36¾c March; 41⅜@41¼ May. Oats easier but not quotably lower. Pork unsettled but generally lower at $12 20@12 22½ March; $12 35@12 37½ April. Lard easier; declined 2½c.

PHILADELPHIA — FEBRUARY 4.—Flour dull; superfine western $5 12½; Minnesota extra family medium $6 50; good $6 62½; choice and fancy $6 75@6 85; Ohio family good $7 00; Minnesota patent process $7 40. Rye flour unsettled, small lots at $4 80@5 00. Wheat very little inquiry; rejected $1 37; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1 41; No. 2 red February, $1 40¼ bid, $1 42 asked; March, $1 42 bid, $1 43 asked; April, $1 43⅜ bid, $1 44 asked; May $1 44 bid, $1 46 asked. Corn steady, yellow western 57¾@58c; western mixed, on track 57½c; sail mixed on track, February 56¾c bid, 57c asked; March, 54¾c bid, 54⅞ asked; April 53½c bid, 54¼c asked; May 52c bid, 53c asked. Oats dull; stained 46¼@47c; white 47½@49c. Provisions firmer. Beef—Mess, $13 00; mess pork $13 25. Lard $7 62½@7 75. Smoked hams, 10@11c; pickled, 8½@9c. Butter steady; creamery extra 32@34c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 25@26c; western reserve extra 23@25; good to choice 17@22c. Eggs firm; western 16@17c. Cheese firm; creamery 14½@14¾c; do good 13½@14c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Whisky firm; western $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 barrels; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 19,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, 900 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 2,500 bushels; corn 22,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE—FEBRUARY 4.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat quiet; opened and declined ¼c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 20½; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19½; No. 2, $1 18½; February $1 18¼; March $1 19½; April $1 21½; No. 3, $1 05; No. 4, 96c; rejected 89c. Corn dull; No. 2, 36½c. Oats weaker; No. 2, 32¼c. Rye inactive; No. 1 74c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring cash 74c. Provisions inactive. Mess pork quiet; $11 95 cash; $12 15 March. Lard—Prime steam $7 20 cash; $7 30 March. Live hogs weak and lower at $4 20@4 40; dressed hogs dull and lower at $4 80. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 24,000 bushels; barley, 2,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 barrels; wheat, 2,000 bushels; barley, 4,400 bushels.

CINCINNATI—FEBRUARY 4.—Cotton steady at 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 28. Corn dull at 40c. Oats steady at 30c. Rye dull at 85c. Barley quiet at 88c. Pork dull and nominal at $12 50. Lard unsettled at $7 35 asked, $7 30 bid. Bulkmeats dull and drooping; shoulders $4 12½; clear rib $6 20@6 60; clear $6 65@6 75 asked. Bacon easier; shoulders $5 12½; clear rib $7 25; clear $7 50. Greenmeats dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Butter firmer; choice Western Reserve 25c; choice Central Ohio 20@22c. Linseed oil higher at 80c.

TOLEDO—FEBRUARY 4.—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 red winter, and February $1 27; March $1 29¾; May $1 34; No. 3 red Wabash $1 12; rejected, $1 02; No. 2 red mixed $1 26. Corn easier; high mixed 39¾c; No. 2, spot, February 39½c; May 43½c; No. 2 white 45c; rejected 39½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 spot, February 38c. Cloverseed lower; mammoth $4 80; prime $4 60. Hogs $5 00@5 15. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 41,000 bushels; oats none. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; corn, 18,000 bushels; oats, none.

Close—Wheat dull;. No. 2 red winter Michigan $1 34¾.

BOSTON — FEBRUARY 4.—Flour in moderate demand; superfine western $5 00@5 25; common extra $5 50@6 00; Wisconsin extra $5 75@6 50; Minnesota $6 00@7 25; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan $6 50@7 00; Illinois and Indiana $6 75; St. Louis $7 00@7 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats $7 00@8 50; winter wheat $7 00@8 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 60@63c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; corn, 43,000 bushels; wheat, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 61,000 bushels; wheat, 10,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE—FEBRUARY 4.—Cotton firm at 12¼c. Flour quiet; extra, $4 50@4 75; do family, $5 00@5 50; A No. 1, $5 75@6 00; fancy, $6 50@8 00. Wheat quiet at $1 30. Corn dull; white 46c; mixed 43c. Oats dull; white 40c; mixed 38c. Rye quiet at 86c. Hay steady at $16 00@18 00. Pork quiet at $13 25@13 50. Lard—choice leaf tierce, 8¼c; keg 8¾c. Bulkmeats quiet at $4 25, 6 62½, 6 75, 6 87½@7 00. Bacon steady at $5 12½, 7 25, 7 37½@7 62½; sugar cured hams 9¾@10¾c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

OSWEGO — FEBRUARY 4. — Wheat steady. Corn inactive; western mixed 57c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Business was generally active with commission houses, and the jobbing trade steadily improving. Cotton goods firm and nearly all makes in light supply. Androscoggin bleached sheeting are advanced. Prints in good demand, and ginghams and dress goods doing well. Fancy cassimeres in good demand by clothiers, and prices firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1880.

Business at these yards during the week just past has been exceedingly good, especially in the cattle and hog market. The shipments were not heavy but just light enough to make the business brisk. In sheep, however, the supply was far in excess of the demand, and consequently the market was quite draggy. Sales were made rapidly, and, as will be seen by our report below, at good prices. The attendance of buyers was about the same as last week. Drovers are very much encouraged by the cold weather, and state that it will have a good effect upon the market.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

Owing to a light supply and fair receipts from the East, the market has been active at nearly the same prices as given in last week's report. Prime cattle are scarce with hardly any demand. We quote:

Extra, 1,500 lbs to 1,600 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good, 1,200 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 50@5 00
Fair, 900 lbs to 1,100 lbs	3 50@4 25
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 25@4 00
Stockers and feeders	2 50@3 50
Bulls, cows and stags	2 00@3 50

SHEEP.

Arrivals were heavy on Monday and Tuesday, and the market slow at a decline from 15 to 20 cents on last week's quotations. To-day prices are unchanged, but the run is light, and only two loads unsold. We quote:

Extra, 110 lb to 125 lbs	$5 40@5 65
Good, 95 lb to 100 lb	5 00@5 20
Fair, 80 lb to 90 lb	4 25@4 80
Common, 65 lb to 75 lb	3 25@4 00
Lambs	5 00@6 00

HOGS.

Receipts of hogs have been fair this week and market moderately active the past two days, owing to the good weather and favorable reports from other markets. We quote:

Philadelphias	$4 90@5 05
Best Yorkers	4 75@4 85
Common to fair	4 60@4 70
Pigs	4 30@4 40
Roughs	3 25@4 00

Union Live Stock Yards, Alleg